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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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POLICE BILLS WILL PASS

A Republican Senatorial Caucus Decides the Question.

THEY WILL BE MADE A PARTY MEASURE

A Decision that the Bills, Without Amendment, Shall Be Carried Through the Senate at the Session To-day.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Republican Senators decided at a caucus held to-night to put through to-morrow the two Lexow Police bills without amendments. An informal caucus was called this afternoon, but a recess was taken till to-night.

The action of the Senators indicates that Mr. Platt has determined to defy Mayor Strong, the Committee of Seventy, and will ignore the bills sent here by the Committee of Ten. A strenuous effort was made to defer action on the bills till next week. A motion to that effect was made by Senator Stapleton of Syracuse. He said in explanation of his position, that he was not opposed to the measures, but that several tyopgraphical errors had been detected in them, and he regarded them as imperfect.

Senators Lexow, O'Connor, and Mullin maintained that the bills had been delayed long enough. The motion to delay was beaten—6 to 12.

Then Senator Lexow moved that the bills be considered to-morrow. Thirteen votes were necessary. Only twelve Senators supported Lexow—Childs, Mullin, Kilburn, who presided; Persons, Lamy, Smelzer, O'Connor, Lexow, Raines, Higgins, Parsons, and Reynolds. A motion to reconsider this vote was also lost, which should have prevented further action on that question. But Senator Owens was cajoled into joining the majority, and upon his expressing his willingness to change his vote, a fresh motion was made to reconsider. It was so ordered.

A new motion was then made to put the bills through to-morrow, and it was carried—13 to 5. A motion that the bills be made a party question was adopted by a vote of 14 to 4. Messrs. Stapleton, Robertson, Reynolds, and Lamy voted in the negative.

Senator Coggeshall then made a motion that, under the new reorganization bill, the members of the police force be permitted to enjoy the right of appeal to a court of record when dismissed. This proposition was voted down by a vote of 7 to 11, Messrs. Owens, Donaldson, Coggeshall, Parsons, Stapleton, Reynolds, and Robertson in the affirmative.

A wrangle that had occurred in the afternoon caucus between Senators Persons of Buffalo and Donaldson of Saratoga over the Queen City Gas Repeal bill was now resumed. Persons had heard that a big boodle was here in Albany to defeat the passage of this measure, which went through the House this morning. It was also understood that this boodle was to be distributed in the Senate. Unless the caucus supported Persons, the defeat of this bill was almost certain. Persons, therefore, requested that it be made a party measure.

Senator Donaldson objected. Persons intimated that Donaldson was sitting on the bill in the Senate Committee of Miscellaneous Corporations. The latter indignantly resented the idea. This evening Persons resumed his request. More or less debate ensued By a vote of 15 to 3—Coggeshall, Donaldson, and Owens—it was decided that the bill should be supported by the Republican Senators.

In the language of one of the Senators, the vote to-night indicated that the Senate is not a unit for Platt. But it also indicates that Platt controls the Senate. The fact that every Republican attended the caucus and all are satisfied with the work proves that there will be very little political family bickering in the upper house during the rest of the session.

When the Lexow bills come into the Senate in the morning, Mr. Bradley (Ind. Dem., Kings,) will move to substitute the bills of the Committee of Ten.

To Discuss Police Bills.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy will meet at the Chamber of Commerce at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The police bills of the Committee of Ten will be discussed, and some consideration will be given to the question of how best to impress on the members of the Legislature the desirability of making them laws.

COST $250,000, SOLD FOR $17,500

The Sumptuously-Furnished Stables of the Late D. Edgar Crouse Bought by Charles M. Warner.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20.—The magnificent stables of the late D. Edgar Crouse were sold to-day at auction for $17,500. Their actual cost was over $250,000. These stables, in the time of their millionaire owner, were probably the finest in this country, if not in the world. They were as sumptuously fitted as a clubhouse, and contained nearly $100,000 worth of valuable furniture, rugs, and bric-a-brac, which had all lately been sold.

In spite of the elegance of these stables, their owner was never known to have shown their interior to any one but a few friends connected with him in a business way. Not until after his death did the slightest hint of the elegance of their appointment become public.

The stables were purchased by Charles M. Warner, who has lately given a monument to the city to commemorate the soldiers and sailors of Onondaga County. What his intentions are in regard to the stables is unknown. He is not a horse fancier.

It has been hinted that Mr. Warner will present the building to the medical college of Syracuse University.

Charles Schildwachter, Jr., Arrested.

Charles Schildwachter, Jr., son of the wealthy carriage manufacturer, was held in $500 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Charles H. Farrell, a private detective.

Farrell worked for Schildwachter in the suits brought against him by Miss Maude H. Halliday, daughter of an ex-member of the Yorkville Police Court squad, for breach of promise. Miss Halliday has since charged several witnesses in the case with perjury and conspiracy.

Farrell and Schildwatcher met in the District Attorney's office on Tuesday, and Schildwatcher accused Farrell of giving evidence on Miss Halliday's present charges of perjury and conspiracy.

Farrell says Schildwatcher cursed him, struck him in the face, and threatened to shoot him.

NEEDED $100,000 IN GOLD

A City Bank Called on the Sub-Treasury for That Amount—High Mark for Bonds.

One of the city banks drew $100,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It was the first draft of the kind by a bank since the syndicate began to handle the new Government loan. For that reason it excited more talk than was made over export withdrawals many times as large prior to the new bond issue. Nothing more serious than talk resulted.

When the bank's messenger called for the gold, with greenbacks to exchange for it, Assistant Treasurer Jordan expressed his regret and suggested that the bank be asked if it would not get the gold elsewhere. Mr. Jordan's purpose was simply to avoid a beginning of gold drafts. The bank seemed to misunderstand him. Its cashier called Mr. Jordan by telephone, demanding to know if the Sub-Treasury had refused to give gold for legal tenders. Mr. Jordan explained what he wished. The cashier showed irritation. He said the bank had parted with all its gold, which had reached the Sub-Treasury and which had amounted to several times the amount now asked. He felt much put out that there should be any criticism of the bank, saying that the gold would not have been asked unless it had been needed. Without further parley the gold was paid. Mr. Jordan declined to name the bank. He advised Secretary Carlisle of the transaction by mail.

The loss of the bank's gold, to which the cashier had referred, was in no way attributable to Treasury operations. Finding itself one day short of large bills with which to make its settlement at the Clearing House, the bank gave its gold to another bank for large bills. Not long afterward the second bank ran out of large bills for its own settlement at the Clearing House, and it turned the gold into the Sub-Treasury in exchange for such bills.

A sale of $13,000 of new bonds was made at 120½—the highest price yet reached—after the withdrawal, and the market closed at 120⅝ bid and 120¾ asked.

HAD A BASKET FULL OF PAPERS

Testimony Against the Cashier and President of a Binghampton Savings Bank on Trial for Burglary.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 20.—County Judge Taylor L. Arms began this morning the examination of Tracey R. Morgan and David L. Brownson, his son-in-law, who were arrested yesterday on a warrant charging them with burglary in the third degree. Mr. Morgan was Cashier and Mr. Brownson President of the Chenago Valley Savings Bank. About 5 o'clock on the morning that the institution closed, the men were detected coming from the bank with a bushel basket full of papers, which they carried between them. They also carried books under each arm. They were stopped by Officer Heath and Detective Stephenson, who had been detailed to watch the bank.

The men claimed that the basket contained private papers and books, but the detective drew his pistol, and after some parley the effects were carried back to the bank, and the bankers were detained until the arrival of the Bank Examiner.

The affair created much excitement at the time and opinion was divided regarding the action of the men. The contents of the basket have not been made public, but this may be disclosed during the present examination. Detective Stephenson and Officer Heath, who made the arrest, were on the stand to-day, and testified to the foregoing facts.

Bank Examiner Mooney also testified. Brownson was present at the examination, but Morgan is unable to leave his bed. Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck and Special Deputy McGowen appeared for the prosecution, and ex-District Attorney George B. Curtiss and ex-Police Attorney A. D. Wales appeared for the defense.

A SCENE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE

Manager Davis Settles the Business of the Sheriff's Process Server.

For a few minutes last night there was lots of excitement in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. People were pouring into the theatre about 8:05 o'clock when a young man elbowed his way in and began to question the doorkeeper. He was asking after a firm that has an office on the top floor of the theatre, and as the ticket-taker was extremely busy, the replies that he gave were more terse than polite. This did not at all suit the young man, and he announced that he was the representative of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Just as Charles Davis, the business manager of the theatre, reached the door, the young man, who barred either ingress or egress to the theatre, laid his hands on the doorkeeper and told him that he had a writ of attachment, and was going to take possession of the theatre.

"Young man," said Mr. Davis very quietly, "if you do not let go of that man this instant you will take possession of the middle of the street, and I will throw you there."

Now, Mr. Davis is a bigger man than Corbett. The youthful representative of the Sheriff was frightened, and vowing vengeance, he stepped out of the way and allowed the people to pass into the theatre.

The people upon whom he was to serve the writ of attachment have no connection with the theatre, but the young man neglected to find that out.

Mr. Roosevelt Is Annoyed.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt is experiencing annoyance. It is caused, he says, by some one who evidently thought to do him a kindness, and who inserted in a newspaper an article to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt was "kind hearted," a "cowboy," and a "millionaire." The result of the publication has been the receipt by Mr. Roosevelt of innumerable requests for charity from alleged "cowboys" and others. He has replied to the communications that he is not "kind hearted" in the sense the mendicants were led to believe by the story, and that he is not a millionaire nor a cowboy.

Robert Gilbert Hurt While Hunting.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 20.—Robert Gilbert, a commission merchant of Baltimore, while gunning for ducks near Havre de Grace, Md., to-day, accidentally discharged his fowling piece. The charge went through his foot. Charles R. Flint of New-York was in the vicinity with the steam yacht Nada. Mr. Flint took Mr. Gilbert on board and carried him to Havre de Grace, where he received medical attendance.

Lawyer Tilden's Sudden Death.

CHICAGO, March 20.—M. J. Tilden, a lawyer living at 425 Chestnut Street, Englewood, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Stock Exchange elevator this afternoon. He was about fifty years old and a relative of Samuel J. Tilden of New-York.

GEORGIA CYCLONE SWEPT

The Greatest Damage Is Done at Augusta and Columbus.

SOME STRANGE FREAKS OF THE WIND

An Iron Sheathed Mill Stuck So Full of Wreckage that It Looks Like a Pincushion—Snow West and South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20.—Augusta was visited by the most destructive cyclone since 1878, about 9 o'clock this morning.

The cyclone came from the Southwest, with but little warning, and in less than a minute had passed over the city into South Carolina. In its track lay destruction. Houses were wiped from their foundations and sent in all directions, over house tops that were not touched by the bounding, circular wind. There were no fatalities, though in many instances roofs were carried away, while the occupants were were left unhurt. The majority of the houses wrecked were small one-story ones, as the section of the city over which the cyclone passed was that for the most part inhabited by the poorer classes of whites and negroes.

The path of the cyclone was about a mile in length, from the first place it struck to where it finally rose and passed over. Its path was in the shape of an S, and the cyclone struck about every quarter of a mile, making four descents and rebounding. The second one was perhaps the worst. This was on Gwynett Street, between Eighth and Ninth. The first two houses blown down were two small ones on the outskirts of the city. The cyclone then rose and came down again on Gwynett Street. The house of "Willie" Sims, the well-known colored jockey, which is a rather pretentious one, was the first to suffer. It was twisted about, and the chimneys carried away, doors blown from their hinges, and window sashes forced in. Across the street five small houses were so completely demolished that there was no trace of them except a few bricks from the chimneys and foundation posts.

A square further, at the corner of Summer and Eighth Streets, the entire end of a small house was taken out, leaving the interior exposed like a scene in a theatre. The people in the house at the time were eating breakfast, but escaped unhurt. Out houses in the yards were lifted and carried off several squares.

Three hundred yards further on was situated the large flour mill of Miller & Co., an immense four-story building, covered entirely with sheet iron. While the mill was not hurt by the wind itself, it proved a target for the flying bricks, shingles, and rafters from the ruined houses. A small outhouse from a yard a quarter of a mile away came sailing through the air, and struck the side of the mill. The force of the missile shattered the iron, and the little house was driven into the side of the larger one. Scantlings and boards also pierced the iron sides of the mill, till it had the appearance of a frontier fort after an attack by Indians. In front of Miller & Co.'s mill an electric light pole was blown down, and the wires crossed with the telephone wires, which grounded, and struck a mule, instantly killing him.

Several hundred yards further to the northeast the wind came down again, and demolished one-half of the round-house of the Central Railroad of Georgia. One of the locomotives in the shops at the time was badly damaged, and the tin roof of the remaining portion of the building was stripped off like an orange peel. The roof of the Perkins Manufacturing Company's works was also torn away. The paint shop of the Central Railroad car shops was sprung and thrown badly out of shape, one side of its foundation being blown away. Across Calhoun Street from this two small houses were demolished.

On Fenwick Street, near the Southern Railway yard, a house in which there were five persons was blown away, leaving nothing but the flooring, and yet no one was hurt.

In all about forty houses were badly damaged and twenty utterly destroyed. The loss is variously estimated, but it is conservatively placed at $30,000.

The noise created by the wind was like that of many freight trains running over a long bridge. The width of the path was not over fifty yards. The great cyclone of 1878 passed over part of the territory covered by this one, but did far greater damage. Perhaps seventy-five people were rendered homeless by this morning's storm.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 20.—A cyclone and rainstorm swept this section at 5 o'clock this morning. The cyclonic disturbance was greater in Girard, Ala., across the river, opposite Columbus. The roof of a fertilizer manufactory was carried off, and outhouses were completely demolished. Four houses were blown down. The occupants escaped injury. No loss of life is reported, but the damage to property is considerable. All the bridges in Girard were swept away, and traveling is seriously impeded. In Columbus rain fell for several hours, the heaviest this season, accompanied by violent wind, and the mill was closed down on account of the great rise in the river.

DENISON, Texas, March 20.—A terrific simoon, filling the air with sand, swept over this section last night. Houses were unroofed, trees blown down, and a great deal of damage done. It was the most violent windstorm ever experienced in this section. So far, it is not known that any lives were lost.

ANOTHER BIG SNOWSTORM.

Parts of the Central West Buried Under Heavy Drifts.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The snowstorm in this vicinity has been general during the last twenty-four hours. Reports from Southern Missouri and Illinois show that the storm has been severe in those sections.

At Columbus, Ind., since this morning, a heavy snowstorm has prevailed. Street-car travel has been stopped and railway traffic greatly impeded. The storm is still raging, and is the most severe in years. The snow is six inches deep, and drifting.

At Percy, Ill., a steady northwest gale, with blinding snow and minute particles of ice, is blowing at the rate of forty-two miles an hour. Snow has drifted three and four feet deep in places, and business is practically suspended to-day.

ROANOKE, Va., March 20.—Roanoke got another touch of Winter to-day. A regular blizzard raged during the forenoon, and snow continued to fall all the afternoon and evening. Trains were slightly delayed.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., March 20.—About five inches of snow fell on the Peninsula to-day.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 20.—A heavy snowstorm set in at 9 o'clock and continued until 8 o'clock P. M., followed by rain.

SUITS OF THE WHISKY TRUST

They Are to be Begun by the Receivers in the Courts of Illinois Before the Present Week Is Over.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The suits of the Whisky Trust receivers against Messrs. Greenhut and Morris will be commenced in the courts here before the week is over. Such haste is being made that the New-York attorneys to-day telegraphed several thousand words to their Chicago associates, commenting on the bills of complaint they had just received by mail, and offering suggestions.

Levy Mayer, the chief solicitor here for the trust, refused to be interviewed in regard to the proposed litigation, but others in a position to know were more communicative. The contents of the bill are withheld by the complainants, as publication might injure their suit, but it can be stated that the proceedings will be sensational. The sums of money involved are very large, much more than has been hinted at. Separate suits are to be brought, and they will follow each other quickly. The first of these will be civil, but criminal prosecutions will soon follow. Every day brings new developments.

In the United States Court, before Judge Grosscup this morning, Attorney Mayer, appearing for the majority stockholders, showed that Charles L. Olmstead, one of the original applicants for a receiver, was a figurehead for Greenhut, employed to do his bidding. He offered evidence that on Jan. 27, the day prior to the application for a receiver, Greenhut transferred to Olmstead 500 shares of stock, and that almost immediately after the granting of a receiver he took back the stock and left the applicant on the bill without a share of it. This stock has now found its way into the hands of the Reorganization Committee, and in that way it was first learned that Olmstead was not a holder of shares. When this was shown in court, Olmstead's name was removed from the records, and in his place was inserted the name of Louis M. Mendham, the holder of 2,200 shares and a friend of the new management.

It was officially stated to-day that the American Distributing Association had come into the Spirits Distilling Association. The receivers claim that the reports to the effect that the Indiana company would not come in, but were preparing to build new distilleries, were circulated by members of the old Board of Directors for the purpose of affecting the stock market. The new association now controls 97 per cent. of the whisky interests of the United States. It it stated, however, authoritatively, that this will cause no arbitrary advance in the price of spirits. When the American Distributing Association decided to come into the new combination, it was stipulated that the price of whisky should be governed by the price of corn.

Notices will be sent out to-morrow, calling the annual meeting of stockholders, which is to be held April 17 at Peoria. At this meeting officers and Directors will be elected for the ensuing year.

S. M. Rice of New-York expected to return home to-day, but has now decided to remain in Chicago until the cases against Greenhut and Morris have been filed.

The certificate of incorporation of the Dealers' Distilling and Distributing Company was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. It starts out with a capital stock of $100,000. The company is to deal in grain, spirits, and alcohol, to sell and operate distilleries, to carry on the business of rectifying, and also the cattle-feeding business. While its principal office is to be in this city, the company is also to have offices in the principal cities of the States and Territories, and also in foreign countries. The Directors are Julius Marcus, Leopold Wallach, Caleb M. Hillman, Robert D. Buchanan, and Luther W. Emerson.

TWENTY INDICTED FOR MURDER

Charged by the New-Orleans Grand Jury With the Killing of Negroes in the Levee Troubles.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—The members of the Grand Jury to-day presented indictments charging twenty men with murder, committed last Tuesday morning, in the levee troubles, when negroes were killed by mobs of river laborers.

All have been in custody, but were released from the Recorder's court on bond.

Shot by a Buffalo Highwayman.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Lester Halliday, twenty-two years of age, was shot and robbed early this morning. He is likely to die. The shooting was done on the bridge over the canal at Perry Street, one of the loneliest spots in Buffalo after nightfall.

After Halliday had been shot, the robber, whom Halliday describes as a tall man, with black mustache, took from him a gold watch and about $30. This morning the revolver with which the shooting was done was found on the ice below the bridge.

Jersey City's Democratic Primaries.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 20.—The Democratic primaries were held this evening. As the new rules abolish conventions, the candidates receiving the highest vote will be the candidates of the party at the Charter election. This takes place April 9.

The probable candidates are: Alderman at Large—Garret D. Van Reipen; Water Commissioners—Daniel Y. Lewis, Edward S. Hoos, Stephen L. Harvey, Edwin S. Van Houten, and Charles Boltwood.

Suicide of an Alderman.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 20.—Alderman A. E. Butler, cashier of the Arlington National Bank, committed suicide by shooting this morning. He was taken ill a few weeks ago with the grip. He had been cashier of the Arlington Bank since its incorporation, in 1890, and leaves a wife and three children.

Long Island Company Cuts Salaries.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 20.—Because of the recent reduction of fares on the north shore, the Long Island Railroad Company to-day notified the ticket agents and brakemen that they would have to submit to a reduction of $5 a month in their salaries, to take effect April 1.

The Mary A. Hall Floated.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 20.—The schooner Mary A. Hall, from Pensacola for New-Haven, which went ashore at Orient Point, was floated this evening after having had a big part of her cargo of lumber lightered.

A Manhattan Club Entertainment.

The Manhattan Club, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, gave an entertainment last evening, which proved to be very acceptable to the club members. It was the first of a number of Wednesday night entertainments.

BARRY MINES A THIEF

Admits He Robbed His Employers, J. P. Morgan & Co.

WAS RUINED BY SPECULATION

First Stole Five Years Ago and Continued Until He Had Taken $10,000—Weighed on His Mind Until He Confessed.

Barry Mines, a clerk in the collection department of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., was arrested yesterday for stealing $10,000 from the firm. He entered the service of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in 1881 and began to steal about five years ago. He did not at any one time take enough money to excite suspicion. His first theft was made to relieve him from an unfortunate speculation. Afterward, he helped himself as he thought his needs required.

The thefts worried Mines, and on Monday he wrote a letter of confession to J. Pierpont Morgan. In it he suggested that some one from the firm meet him yesterday morning at the Astor House. Two detectives were there at the time appointed. They took Mines to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Voorhis fixed his bail at $5,000. The examination was set for Monday morning.

"It was five years ago," Mines said in the Tombs, "when I made the first mistake."

"Did you expect to make it good?"

"Oh, yes; but it's the same old story; unfortunate speculation, you know."

"The strain on me was awful. It was perfect hell, I can tell you. I carried it for five years, and then I decided to tell Mr. Morgan all about it."

"You told him before you told your mother?"

"Yes; my family knew nothing of it until this morning, when I sent word to my mother. I expect her down here to see me. I'm afraid the shock will kill my mother. She is quite old."

"Will the amount of the defalcation be made good?"

"Oh, yes. I think my family will repay it. Of course, it's a mere bagatelle to Mr. Morgan."

Mines seemed to rely on personal friendly relations between the family and Mr. Morgan as a means for his own escape. Mr. Morgan said he regretted that he could not adopt this plan, but he felt that the firm could not afford to show exceptional leniency, and that an example must be made because of the large number of the firm's employes and the relations of the firm to its customers.

"He was a clerk in the collection department, and had been taking the money in small amounts from time to time," Mr. Morgan said.

"It is the same old story. He collected money and appropriated it to his own use. He had been an employe since 1881. The defalcation represents money taken from J. P. Morgan & Co. and the old firm, Drexel, Morgan & Co."

"Is there any chance of recovering any of the money?" was asked.

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Morgan. "He was not under bond."

Mines's connections are good. The family has always stood well socially and has enjoyed means of comfortable living. His uncle was John Flavel Mines, known in newspaper and other literature as Felix Oldboy.

Mines lived at Port Richmond, S. I., where he and his wife were highly esteemed. He was a member of the Kill Von Kull Yacht Club, the Staten Island Athletic Club, and various social organizations. He left home Monday and remained in the city until arrested, except for a trip to St. George Tuesday, when he called at the bank there.

A Surprise to His Friends.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., March 20.—The news of the arrest of Barry Mines was a great surprise to his many friends on Staten Island. He lived with his wife and two children in a comfortable but not pretentious cottage in Mersereau Avenue, in the most fashionable part of Port Richmond. The house is neatly but not expensively furnished. His wife is a member of a respected Port Richmond family, and they move in the best society.

For some weeks Mines had been drinking heavily and had spent money freely.

Mrs. Mines received word of her husband's arrest about noon, and soon after left for New-York. A close friend of the family said to a correspondent for The New-York Times that Mrs. Mines had not the slightest suspicion that her husband was in difficulties until she received the telegram announcing his arrest. She had great confidence in him, and believes that it must be a mistake.

Dates of Theatre Tickets Changed.

For the past three months complaints have been received at Police Headquarters from Palmer's, the Garden, the Broadway, Abbey's, the Bijou, and the Casino theatres that the tickets which they had issued in exchange for window advertising were being used fraudulently. The dates were taken out by the use of acids, and new dates inserted.

Abraham Phillips, who keeps a cigar store at 484 Sixth Avenue, who deals in these "billboard" tickets, was arrested on Tuesday. He said he had a right to alter the date, as he had bought the tickets.

He was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail on a charge of forgery.

Louis Lehman, twenty-five years old, of 321 West Thirty-first Street, and Hermann Harris, forty-nine years old, of 310 West Twentieth Street, were arrested last night on charges of selling forged passes to the Broadway Theatre.

Rang a Bell to Disperse Thieves.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 20.—Miss Louisa Field was alone in the old Field homestead the other night. She was aroused from her sleep by men's voices in an adjoining room.

She was badly frightened, but secured an old-time dinner bell that was once used to call farm hands, and, leaning out of a window, she started an awful din. Two men ran down stairs and disappeared.

Miss Field kept on ringing until she had aroused all the residents near by.

Raid on "Steve" Brodie's Saloon.

Anthony Comstock and a policeman of the Tombs Court squad raided "Steve" Brodie's saloon, at 114 Bowery, yesterday, and arrested John F. Reilly, the bartender, and seized a number of indecent pictures.

Reilly was held in $100 bail in the Tombs Police Court for examination.

It could not be learned whether a complaint will be made against Brodie.

Library Bill Passed in Assembly.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Assembly to-day Speaker Fish's bill, consolidating the Lenox, Tilden, and Astor Libraries, in New-York City, was passed.

BOTH WERE FATALLY BURNED

Two Women Set Fire to Their Clothing During a Quarrel—One Dead—The Other in a Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Sutton and her aunt, Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin, were fatally burned in a room on the second floor of the tenement 449 East Thirteenth Street, last night.

Mrs. Sutton died in great agony before she could be removed from the house. Mrs. McLaughlin was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She cannot possibly recover.

Mrs. McLaughlin is about forty years old. She was employed as a dishwasher in a down-town restaurant. Her niece, Mrs. Sutton, was thirty years old. Her husband, from whom she had separated, is living, it is said, in Brooklyn.

The two women rented a couple of small rooms in the tenement three weeks ago. No one in the neighborhood knew them before that time. Mrs. McLaughlin said she was a widow. She and her niece had but one visitor, an old woman, who called upon them every day or two.

This old woman called on her friends last evening. Just after she had left, about 7 o'clock, Mrs. Vehl, who lives on the third floor, heard Mrs. Sutton and her aunt quarreling. They quieted down after a time, but at 9:30 the quarrel was renewed, with apparently greater violence.

Mrs. Vehl heard the two women screaming at the top of their voices, and looking into the yard she saw that it was lighted up with a glare which came from Mrs. McLaughlin's windows. Henry Goldsmith and Samuel Hirsch, who live in the house, also heard the screams and saw the unusual light in the yard.

They ran to the rooms on the second floor and found Mrs. McLaughlin in the kitchen rolling about on the floor with her clothing in a blaze. They dashed some water on her and extinguished the flames, and then carried the woman into the hall, and, by way of a wooden balcony, into the next house.

The men returned to Mrs. McLaughlin's rooms and found Mrs. Sutton lying on a mattress, her clothing nearly burned from her body and the mattress on fire. They put out the flames, and, going to the street, called an ambulance. Mrs. Sutton died before she could be removed.

The tenants in the house became greatly aroused by the excitement, and made their way out over balconies and down the stairways, believing the house on fire. Some one turned in an alarm calling the firemen.

Two pipes were found in Mrs. McLaughlin's room. It is thought the women had been smoking, and that during their quarrel coals from the pipes set fire to their clothing.

CRAZED BY THE DEATH OF HIS BABY

The Son of a Wealthy Genoa Merchant Had to be Arrested and Sent to the Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

Giulio D. Botello, who is about twenty-eight years old, and who registered at the Broadway Central Hotel as from Philadelphia several weeks ago, was removed last night to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital a prisoner.

He is the son of a wealthy velvet merchant of Genoa, Italy, and is traveling in this country as his father's agent. He is married, and with his wife and infant son lived first in New-Haven, and afterward in Philadelphia. In the latter city the child died of diphtheria.

The loss of his son seemed to affect Botello's mind. He wandered about half crazy with grief, brooding over the instruments which had been used in operating in the child's throat, and which he obtained from the doctor's and carried in a box in his pocket.

Then, with his wife, he came to New-York. The couple registered at the Broadway Central Hotel on Feb. 9 and remained a week. Then Bartello announced that he and his wife were going to move. He paid his bill, and Mrs. Botello went to Riccadonna's Hotel, in Union Square. Botello changed his mind and remained at the Broadway Central.

He attracted the attention of the guests by roaming excitedly around the corridors. Occasionally he would disappear for days. Once he returned with both eyes blackened and with his clothing muddy.

His wife became frightened and took him to consult Dr. Loomis, who advised her to take him back to Italy or have him cared for in an institution here. But she hesitated to do either.

Botello had plenty of money and displayed diamonds and one-hundred-dollar bills everywhere. He left the hotel about 10 o'clock Tuesday night. When he returned yesterday morning he had lost his overcoat and was badly bruised. He said that he had been assaulted and robbed, he did not know where.

The thieves also tried to take away his diamond ring, but he swallowed it.

Dr. Loomis was again appealed to. He gave Mrs. Botello a certificate of lunacy, and by giving medicine to Botello succeeded in recovering the ring. A complaint was made against him, and he was arrested and sent in an ambulance to the hospital. He has $500 in the hotel safe. Mrs. Botello, who has no friends here, will have to get it through the Italian Consulate.

The Bennington Inquiry.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 20.—The Bennington inquiry is being conducted behind closed doors. Only members of the board and witnesses have any knowledge of the proceedings, and they are sworn to secrecy. Only suppositious conclusions can be drawn, and these are that evidence is being adduced tending to criminate the engineer officers of the ship. Several Inspectors have testified that the Bennington departed from here with boilers in good condition. Chief Engineer Bates and Assistant Engineer Alderdice, both of the Bennington, were on the stand all day. The Mare Island officials who worked on the ship expect to be examined.

Thirty Dogs Poisoned.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 20.—Fred Pastre, the well-known dog fancier, was in receipt of a letter from Waynesburg, Penn., to-day, informing him that thirty dogs which were being conditioned for the Pittsburg bench show were poisoned there last week, and all of them had since died. They were all English and Irish setters of the best breeding. A detective agency has been enlisted to ferret out the authors of the poisoning.

New-Jersey Methodist Conference.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 20.—The New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference began its fifty-ninth annual session in the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city this morning.

Says She Has No Fair Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Mrs. Bessie Paxton, who was reported yesterday to have a third Fair will in her possession, declares that the report is without foundation.

SENOR MURUAGA MUST GO

The State Department to Ask Spain to Recall Him.

HIS LANGUAGE HAS BEEN OFFENSIVE

The Request for His Retirement Will Be Made at Once—Some of His Discourteous Remarks.

A FRESH OUTRAGE BY SPAIN IS REPORTED

The Schooner Golden Hind Said to Have Been Sunk by a War Ship Off the Cuban Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The State Department is apparently to give the country a fresh sensation. Perhaps before passports are issued to Hawaiian Minister Thurston, Senor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, is to be the next victim, according to a report which bears all the marks of reliability.

Attention has been directed in these dispatches in the last week to the attitude of Muruaga, and some of his statements concerning the firing upon the Allianca have been quoted in order to show to what length he was going in his criticism of the Administration. There was a disposition on the part of Secretary Gresham to ignore Muruaga's initial utterances, but the persistence of the Minister in saying ungraceful things about him has finally induced him to take the Minister's case in hand. Any one who reads what Muruaga has had to say about Mr. Gresham since Capt. Crossman reported the outrage upon the Allianca will not require to be told that he has violated all the official proprieties. Senor Muruaga has lived many years in the United States, and is thoroughly conversant with diplomatic usage, which makes his offense all the more serious.

These are extracts from statements made by the Minister, relative to the Allianca affair: "I can only account for Secretary Gresham's action on the ground that it was the act of a sick man, peevish, and irritable from his illness." "I shall not be surprised if the Spanish Government sends a note to the maritime powers, invoking the protection of international law for the jurisdictional limit which Mr. Gresham has assailed." "Why not wait for our side of the case? Diplomacy does not rush in so impetuously to demand disavowals before knowledge of the offense has been obtained." "Secretary Gresham's course in sending this note to Minister Taylor is the most extraordinary and undiplomatic proceeding I ever heard of." "I do not expect that President Cleveland will discredit his Secretary of State, but I do not see how he can do less than withdraw his objectionable demands."

Secretary Gresham spent some time at the White House to-day, and the attitude of Minister Muruaga was fully discussed. An article in an afternoon paper, which reads as if it might have been inspired by the Minister, says that Senor Muruaga may soon voluntarily retire from Washington, but not because of any friction between the Secretary of State and himself. Mr. Gresham can hardly overlook the insults offered by the Minister, and it follows that the latter's retirement will not be voluntary.

A REMINISCENCE OF LOPEZ'S TIME

American Citizens Brutally Treated in Cuba—No Reparation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 20.—While the country is interested in the controversy between the Government of the United States and that of Spain over the firing on the Allianca by a Spanish cruiser, the story of a controversy that years ago arose between the two Governments may be of interest.

Dr. M. M. Sperry of this city gives some interesting experiences which he had growing out of the former difficulty referred to. It was in 1851, immediately after the failure of the famous Lopez expedition. Lopez recruited his force of lawless filibusters in New-Orleans. The invaders were captured, and Lopez and his followers were hanged in the public square in Havana.

Owing to the indirect support given to the Lopez movement in the Southern States, feeling in Cuba ran high against all American citizens, and an order was issued that no ship should be allowed to pass Morro Castle, the fort at the entrance of Havana Harbor, after sundown. Dr. Sperry was coming home from California after the gold craze of 1849 on the steamer Prometheus, which plied on the Nicaragua Line between Greytown on the isthmus and New-York, and it was the custom to take coal at Havana.

Reaching Morro Castle on the night in question half an hour before sundown, the officers of the Prometheus started to enter the harbor. The commander of the fort hailed the steamer and ordered the Captain to drop anchor. Every one on board was anxious to get on shore that night, and the Captain replied that it lacked half an hour of sundown, and that he proposed to continue on his course. It was an unfortunate answer, for no sooner had it been given than a shot was thrown across the bow of the ship. Then followed another shot, and then another. Next the Spanish gunboats in the harbor lined up and made preparations to rake the Prometheus fore and aft.

It did not take the Captain long to reconsider his action, and anchor was dropped immediately. But this was by no means the end of the matter. The ire of the Cubans had been aroused by the Captain's presumption, as they called it, and the officials took possession of the boat, put all the officers in chains, and kept the passengers confined for a week before the ship was allowed to depart. In the meantime all on board were subjected to all sorts of insults and outrages.

By bribing the guards, the passengers managed to make trips on land, but it was hardly safe to be ashore, for the Cubans were extremely disagreeable. They would come up to the Americans and insolently slap them on their faces, at the same time reviling and cursing them. Some ladies of the party were struck by the natives and grossly insulted. A gentleman had his watch snatched from him, and another lost a gold-headed cane. There was absolutely no redress, as the police and local magistrates paid no attention whatever to the complaints made. The travelers finally were glad to get out of Cuba alive.

The most aggravating part of the whole matter was the utter indifference with

which the incident was treated by the United States Government. Millard Fillmore was President at the time, and Daniel Webster was filling the office of Secretary of State for a short time. In spite of complaints made, nothing was done by the Government, and Spain never apologized or made reparation for the outrage.

FRESH OUTRAGE REPORTED.

Schooner Golden Hind Said to Have Been Sunk by a War Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 20.—Rumors are current on the streets of this city that the schooner Golden Hind, which left this place for Bonacca ten days ago, was sunk by a Spanish war ship near Cape San Antonio, on the west coast of Cuba. All attempts to verify the reports have been unsuccessful.

The Cubans here are enthusiastic over the report that another American vessel has been fired into by the Spaniards, hoping that continued outrages will involve the United States and Spain in a war. Such a war, they think, would insure the liberty of Cuba.

The Spanish war ship Infanta Isabel, which was reported to have gone to Havana, was to-day reported cruising outside the Florida Reefs to the eastward of Key West. The pilotboat Hancock, in the employ of the Spanish Government, is cruising inside the Florida Reefs, between Bocachica and Knight's Key Passage, to intercept any vessel which may be using these passages coming from Gulf ports. The Spanish authorities believe expeditions will be sent from Punta Gorda or Tampa, and every precaution is taken by the Spanish Consul and the Federal authorities to prevent the departure of filibustering expeditions.

The revenue cutter McLane is here, with banked fires and everything in readiness to sail on short notice. Every vessel leaving the port is carefully scrutinized by the McLane's officers.

FRYE WANTS A WAR WITH SPAIN

He Thinks It Might Lead to the Acquisition of the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Frye, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked to-day that he was almost sorry there seemed a probability of Spain apologizing for the Allianca incident.

"I had almost hoped," he said, "that Spain would assume such an arrogant and belligerent tone that it would be necessary for the United States to go over and take possession of Cuba.

"We certainly ought to have that island, in order to round out our possessions as they should be, and if we cannot buy it, I, for one, should like to have an opportunity to acquire it by conquest."

The Allianca Sails for Colon.

The Columbian Line steamer Allianca, Capt. James A. Crossman in command, sailed yesterday for Colon, from which port she was coming when she was fired upon while off the coast of Cuba by a Spanish war ship.

There was quite a crowd at the pier. As the Captain went aboard he was cheered and admonished to "sink the Spaniard if you meet him."

Agent Herron was seen on the pier by a reporter before the steamer left, and he said:

"The only arms to be found on the Allianca are four cases of revolvers intended for general trade in Central America. The cases are about 1½ feet by 9 inches and 6 inches in dimensions. The manifest contains an entry of them."

Another Spanish Invention.

HAVANA, March 20.—The Lucha asserts that the steamship Allianca when fired on by the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito had on board the Cuban rebel, Gen. Antonio Maceo, or his brother José, and that she landed him at Sandy Hook.

BURLEIGH NO LONGER IN CONTROL

Isaac V. Baker the Republican Leader of Washington County.

ALBANY, March 20.—Up to date, from hearsay reports and from newspapers in the northern part of the State, the general impression has been that Henry G. Burleigh, the Bounding Elk from Whitehall, had snowed under Isaac V. Baker of Comstock's, in Washington County. Mr. Burleigh's pronunciamentos were so vigorous as to lead many anti-Platt men to believe that the regular Republican machine had been wiped out of existence by him.

Mr. Baker came to town yesterday and secured from George W. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, the promise of the appointment of Capt. Hiram Hyde as the special agent for the Eastern District of the canals.

Now, if there is one man above all others that the bounding Burleigh would destroy, it is Hyde. In the recent County Convention, Burleigh tried to overcome Hyde's influence, and thus destroy Baker's power. In the town of Kingsberry, all of Baker's opponents declared that there should be a half holiday, in the hope that the Burleigh people would control the primaries. All the rich people in the town sent their employes to the convention, and at the outset it looked as though Burleigh would overwhelm Baker, but Capt. Hyde arose and announced that he was a poor man, and that he regretted to be in a convention that had been prepared by the wealthy representatives of the town as against his interests. A great revulsion of sentiment followed, and when the vote was polled it was found that Capt. Hyde, the representative of Isaac V. Baker, controlled 460 votes, against 181 for Burleigh.

MARIE BURROUGHS'S DIVORCE SUIT.

She Would Never Have Begun It Had She Realized the Scandal.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 20.—Marie Burroughs, the actress, whose divorce suit against Louis Massen, at present a member of her company, gained publicity last evening in San Francisco, has many friends in San José, where her schooldays were passed, and during her visit for the last two days she has been renewing old acquaintances. Miss Burroughs said to a friend that three years ago she and her husband had agreed to separate; but that when she reached San Francisco she acted upon the advice of a friend, who told her a divorce could be procured with the utmost secrecy, and there would be no scandal. She added: "If I had known that this would all come out I would never have allowed suit to have been commenced. It is too bad that my visit to San José among my old friends should have been marred by this scandal. I am sorry for him. He is no worse than other men."

During her stay in San José Miss Burroughs and Mr. Massen have been together when visiting her friends, as she did not want her old schoolmates to know that her life had been other than happy.

In her suit Miss Burroughs charges her husband with unfaithfulness at Cincinnati, naming Dolly Moore, a young soubret, and also at Buffalo, but no name is given in the latter instance.

A Runaway Horse Killed.

A team of horses attached to a heavy truck, which was driven by William Buerhols of 319 East Tenth Street, became frightened in Centre Street yesterday, and ran away.

At Worth Street one of the animals fell and broke one of its legs. It was shot by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The driver escaped.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

DEATH TRAPS WERE BEING PUT UP

Building Inspector Kennedy Summarily Suspended as a Result of Commissioner Bush's Inspection of the Minto Flats.

Building Inspector Peter J. Kennedy of Brooklyn was suspended yesterday by Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings, and the permit granted to Mrs. Sarah C. Minto to build ten four-story brick flats on the south side of Jefferson Avenue, between Ralph and Howard Avenues, was revoked.

Several complaints had been made to Commissioner Bush regarding the buildings, and on Saturday the Commissioner, who is a practical builder, visited the property, and was appalled when he ascertained the kind of material that was being used. He gave orders suspending work with the material.

The Mintos according to the specifications made by Commissioner Bush, have violated the law in numerous ways by building with inferior brick on insufficient foundations, by careless framing of floor timbers, by setting beams improperly, by using old and defective timber, by omitting to properly brace the walls, and by erecting the buildings in such a careless manner that cellar piers are already settling, mortar joints and brick work are crumbling, and brick walls cracking.

The Commissioner said yesterday:

"The entire work furnishes abundant and conclusive evidence of the grossest indifference of results and the densest ignorance of the first principles of building construction, and is contrary to permit granted, and a direct violation of the plainest and most necessary requirements of the building law. And if allowed to be completed as four-story flat houses, as proposed, would jeopardize the lives of the tenants.

"If these buildings were permitted to be finished, we would have a repetition of the Orchard Street catastrophe.

"I cautioned all the Inspectors to be particularly careful in keeping a close watch over buildings during frost, and gave especial instructions to Mr. Kennedy. I might use a stronger term than 'gross carelessness' in referring to his negligence, but it is unnecessary. He failed to pay any attention to his instructions. The result of his indifference is the revocation of the permit and the suspension of the Inspector."

FOUR MEN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury's Verdict on the Orchard Street Disaster.

The County Grand Jury concluded its investigation yesterday of the collapse of the tenement houses in Orchard Street on March 1, when five men lost their lives, and indicted the following persons for manslaughter in the second degree:

Timothy J. Ormsby, Inspector in the Building Department; Contractors John Gleaves and Peter Comes, and William T. Lennon, the owner of the buildings.

The men are already under bail to the Coroner.

No indictment was found against Superintendent Brady of the Building Department.

GOV. O'FERRALL FEELS AGGRIEVED

Says, Too, that Members of the Bay State Committee Expressed Regret that One of the Number Was Colored.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—When Gov. O'Ferrall was shown to-day the telegram from Boston containing the interview with Senator Darling concerning the treatment accorded Teamoh, the colored member of the Massachusetts legislative committee received at the Executive Mansion, he said:

"Senator Darling, I cannot think, made the statement contained in the telegram. I never had the slightest intimation from any human being that a colored man was to call in the party.

"When I was notified that the gentlemen were in the parlor I entered with Mrs. O'Ferrall. We were introduced to each member of the committee, ending with the colored member. Not until I reached Teamoh did I know, nor had I the slightest idea, that one of the committee was a colored man, and I was greatly surprised and embarrassed, but I concealed my embarrassment as much as possible. I was acting in my official capacity and the committee was calling in its official character, and I could not do otherwise than carry out the programme.

"Light refreshments had been prepared, and I invited the committee to the dining-room, not thinking that Teamoh would come. After the party got into the dining-room I discovered Teamoh and Mitchell with him. This embarrassed me still more, but I concluded that as Teamoh was one of the committee and Mitchell their friend, I could not invite them to retire without giving an affront to the other members of the committee, and in deference to the feelings of the latter and because I could not do otherwise without being rude to them, I submitted.

"Mrs. O'Ferrell never spoke to Teamoh after she was introduced to him, but out of courtesy to Senator Darling and the other gentlemen, remained and conversed with them until they left the parlor.

"Senator Darling and the other gentlemen, when we went driving, expressed their embarrassment in having Teamoh with them, and stated that they had made every effort to shuffle him off, but he would get back with them.

"I feel greatly aggrieved in this matter, and that my desire to extend courtesies to a legislative committee of another State was taken advantage of, and I was placed in a position to which I would not have submitted for a moment if I had not been acting in an official capacity.

"Of course, Mrs. O'Ferrell did not shake hands with the negro. When she realized that Teamoh was a colored man, she bowed slightly, stepped back, and did not speak to him."

"On my presenting Teamoh," said Col. Boykin, "the Governor's embarrassment, as well as my own, was very apparent. In fact the whole party appeared embarrassed, and the white members of the committee took occasion several times during the day to express their mortification in being burdened with the negro."

No Bail for Sutton and Johnson.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed down indictments against Frank Sutton and Charles Johnson, the alleged safe burglars, arrested last Saturday morning on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

They pleaded not guilty, and their counsel asked for an immediate trial, but Judge Moore said that he would not fix any date, as the Grand Jury would probably have other and serious charges to make against them. He also refused to hear any application for bail.

HE IS NOT PERSONA GRATA

No Doubt Hawaii Has Been Asked to Recall Mr. Thurston.

THE REQUEST WAS SENT FEB. 21

Conduct Unbecoming a Diplomat Is Charged Against the Minister—He Has "Talked Too Much."

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The policy has been adopted by the State Department of refusing to affirm or deny the circumstantial reports published this morning of the demand by Secretary Gresham upon the Hawaiian Government for the recall of Lorin A. Thurston, its Minister to the United States. Mr. Gresham has declined point blank to discuss the subject, accompanying the refusal with the remark that newspaper men should not question him upon it. Verification of the report has come from several sources, so that the present attitude of the department is really immaterial. The fact that the department to-day directed the attention of newspaper correspondents to the parallel case of the Russian Minister Catacazy, whose recall was demanded by this Government in 1871, is but one of many evidences that Mr. Thurston is now persona non grata.

Mr. Thurston himself is absolutely noncommittal. He smiled to-day when the question was asked him whether a request for his recall had been preferred to his Government, and said that he must decline to say anything on the subject beyond denying a statement credited to him this morning that he had acknowledged that his recall had been demanded.

"I have said nothing whatever about the reports now current," he added, "and shall pursue this policy for the present at least."

Mr. Thurston's manner indicated plainly that he was aware of the feeling entertained toward him by the Administration.

Now that the demand of this Government for the recall of Minister Thurston appears to be an assured fact, persons familiar with the course of Hawaiian affairs in Congress express no surprise at the result. Members of both houses, who supported the policy of the Administration in the Hawaiian matters, made no secret of their dissatisfaction with the alleged course of Mr. Thurston in furnishing information to the friends of his Government for use in debates, particularly at the time of the discussion of the Hawaiian cable amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is said to have been provoked that Mr. Thurston was taking such an active interest in matters before the American Congress, and the story goes that he told Secretary Gresham of Mr. Thurston's frequent presence at the Capitol, and the belief that he was furnishing the opponents of the Administration's Hawaiian policy with their facts and figures for use on the floor.

It is said that Secretary Gresham complained because a certain newspaper publication appeared in the public prints before it was communicated to the State Department. The publication was sent out by the United Press on Feb. 12 last, and published in the afternoon newspapers of that day and the morning newspapers on the next. There was no criticism of President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham, or the United States contained in the dispatch. It merely related that Mr. Thurston had received an official communication from his Government stating that up to Jan. 30 the court-martial which was trying the insurrectionists in Honolulu had rendered decisions in twenty-two cases. Then followed the names of those convicted and the sentences imposed. A short interview with Mr. Thurston was appended, and it may be that some of the remarks quoted have been construed as objectionable by this Government. That part of the dispatch was as follows:

On the basis of his official advices, Mr. Thurston made the following statement to a representative of the United Press:

"There has been a great reaction among the more prominent royalists who were not concerned in and did not approve of the late insurrection, and a number of them have taken the oath of allegiance to the republic.

"Others, who have stated that as long as the Queen claimed that she should be reinstated, and there was hope of receiving help from the United States Government to reinstate her, felt in duty bound to support restoration.

"Now that the Queen has abdicated, and further action on the part of the United States looking to restoration is hopeless, they propose to accept the situation and work for annexation, which many of them say they have all along considered the best course for all concerned, but they have been prevented from advocating it by what they considered their duty to the Queen."

The opposition to the course of the Secretary of State is confined principally to the avowed critics of the Administration. Senator Hale, who is known as one of the stanchest defenders of the Hawaiian annexation movement, said this afternoon that if it was true that Minister Thurston had made public diplomatic correspondence before submitting it to Secretary Gresham, it could not be expected that the Secretary would continue to receive him as the representative of Hawaii. Mr. Hale added that the argument that Minister Thurston's course might have been due to the alleged antagonism of the Administration to his Government did not excuse the Minister in the least. The failure of Mr. Gresham to transmit information of his action to Congress before the adjournment of that body is made the basis of more or less captious criticism.

The request for the recall of Minister Thurston was dispatched prior to Feb. 21, and some of the Congressmen now in the city say that, inasmuch as Congress had been informed officially that the Government would keep it posted on Hawaiian matters, and would supply it with the correspondence relating thereto, it should have been told of the action, which might seriously embarrass the relations between the United States and Hawaii. A well-known Democratic Senator said to-night that he had known for three weeks that Mr. Gresham had demanded the recall of Mr. Thurston, and that he was positive the public would indorse the action of the Administration when all the facts were made known. "Mr. Thurston has gone far out of his way to embarrass the Administration," this Senator said; "his willingness to make a verbal apology attests to his knowledge of his wrongdoing. No self-respecting Administration would have intercourse with a Minister who has acted as Thurston has in the last year. He has simply received his just deserts."

Nothing further will be done in the case until the reply of the Hawaiian Government shall be received. It is not expected that President Dole will do otherwise than comply with the demand of the State Department, and there doubtless will be no delay in presenting Mr. Thurston with his passports. High government officers say there is no reason to believe that the relations between the two countries will be disturbed through the recall of Mr. Thurston.

THE CATACAZY CASE.

Details of the Precedent Cited Against Mr. Thurston.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The principle on which this Government is said to have asked for Mr. Thurston's recall was laid down by Secretary Hamilton Fish in 1871 in the case of Constantin Catacazy, Russian Minister to the United States, whose recall was demanded by this Government, principally because he was the author or source of an article appearing in a New-York newspaper accusing the United States of leaning toward England as against Russia in the then complicated aspect of political affairs in Europe.

Mr. Fish held that every Government had "the right to have the representative of another power an acceptable person," and that no Government had the right to "expect of another the retention of a representative who indulges in personal abuse of the head of the Government to which he is accredited, as Mr. Catacazy has done."

After considerable delay, Russia acknowledged this principle, and Mr. Catacazy went home on leave of absence, and failed to return.

The Catacazy case became public in its entirety through the medium of a Senate resolution of Dec. 6, 1871, calling for information upon Catacazy's retirement. The correspondence furnished shows that on June 16, 1871, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, writing to ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, by direction of the President, said: "The conduct of Minister Catacazy, both official and personal, has been for some time past such as to impair his usefulness to his own Government and to render intercourse with him, either for business or for social purposes, highly disagreeable.

"Under these circumstances the President is of the opinion that the interests of both countries would be promoted and placed on a much surer footing if the head of the Russian Legation here were to be changed."

At the same time leave of absence was granted our Minister to Russia. Mr. Curtin declined, however, to take the leave.

Mr. Fish on Aug. 18 telegraphed Mr. Curtin that the delay in acting on the Catacazy case was "occasioning disgust and disappointment," and in a letter of the same date Mr. Curtin was informed that if the decision of Russia should be postponed much embarrassment would be caused through the proposed visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and it even would "tend to impair the good understanding between the two Governments."

From a telegram dated Washington, Sept. 5, 1871, it appears that Mr. Catacazy had made some objectionable statements about what was called "the Perkins claim." Mr. Fish, in his telegram, said to Mr. Curtin: "Catacazy has, through the press and in conversation, endeavored to give it (the claim) undue importance, to make it the cause of trouble between the Governments and of annoyance. He has made himself personally offensive in conversation and by publications abusive of the President, and it is for this cause that this recall is asked."

A note of Mr. Fish dated Sept. 20, 1871, shows that this Government would tolerate Catacazy during the visit of the Grand Duke, because a new Minister could not be appointed and reach Washington in the meantime. But Mr. Fish expressly stipulated that Catacazy would not be received, socially or officially, excepting in the company of the Grand Duke, and informed Mr. Catacazy that his passports would be presented to him when the Grand Duke's visit to the United States was completed.

Mr. Catacazy informed Mr. Fish, on Nov. 2, 1871, that he had received leave of absence to accompany the Grand Duke on his tour, and that the legation would be in charge of Gen. Gorloff. Mr. Catacazy did not return to Washington, and the incident ended.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Roberts—Breeden.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 20.—Miss Cora Helen Breeden, daughter of Charles E. Breeden of Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, and Arthur S. Roberts of Montclair were married at the home of the bride's parents yesterday. The house was prettily decorated with palms and choice cut flowers. The ceremony was very simple, owing to a recent death in the family.

The Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, pastor of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, was the officiating clergyman. Clarence Fisher of New-York was the best man. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride wore a becoming traveling costume of gray-blue crépon, trimmed with velvet, and a hat to match.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast served, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts left on their wedding tour. They will live in New-York City.

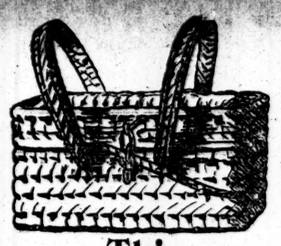
Denby—Orr.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 20.—The wedding of Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of Legation at Pekin, China, and Miss Martha Orr took place here at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. Otis A. Smith officiating.

Burglars in a Flat.

Burglars entered, last Monday, the flat of Charles Baum, on the third floor of the flat house, 1,414 Fifth Avenue, and carried off everything of value. Diamonds and four gold watches, and a lot of valuable silverware, all worth over $1,100, were stolen.

Mr. Baum's two children had $72 in a child's savings bank, which they had saved up to buy a bicycle. The bank was broken open, and the money taken.



This School Girl's Lunch Basket

Contains no dyspepsia. Beneath its lid are some delicate buns, fried chicken and apple pie. The shortening used for the buns and pie was

Cottolene

The chicken was fried in it, too, making a feast for a queen. All the indigestible features of such an appetizing lunch disappear if the food is prepared with Cottolene. Food cooked with Cottolene possesses a delicate flavor, is never heavy or soggy, and is therefore adapted to the most delicate constitution.

Be sure and get the genuine Cottolene in one, three and five pound tins, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, New York.

THEY ARE A LIBERAL SUNDAY

An Organization Started by the Cooper Union Committee—Liquor Dealers in the Background.

The Committee of Twenty-five, appointed at the Cooper Union meeting to formulate and start a plan for the Sunday opening of saloons, has prepared a scheme of organization to which it expects to receive the signatures of delegates from nine-tenths of the societies of New-York and a smaller, but a good, proportion of the organizations of the large cities of the State.

"The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws" will be brought into existence Monday, April 8, and the Committee of Twenty-five will then cease to be active, otherwise than individually.

This was the course decided upon last night, when thirteen members of the committee—unlucky in number, one of its members said, but enthusiastic and certain of success—met in the reception room at Terrace Garden. J. B. Pannes, ex-President of the Arion Society, sat before the gavel block and J. M. Jacobs was Secretary. There were present J. H. J. Ronner, Henry Nichols, August Wiggers, James E. Graybill, George J. Seabury, C. T. Klein, John S. Boyd, Dr. M. B. Feeny, Dr. John Freiderich, Richard Von Schlemmer, and Otto Kempner.

Not one of these men, Mr. Kempner says, is connected in any way with the liquor business.

"We represent the consumers," interjected Secretary Jacobs.

The committee first heard from the representatives it sent to Albany Tuesday that Assemblyman Reinhard and Senator Cantor had introduced in the Legislature the committee's bill providing for submission to popular vote of the question of Sunday opening. Then the question of an organization was taken up.

Mr. Kempner had prepared a plan, and he put it through with few changes. It provides, first, for the name of the organization—the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws. The object of the organization is not left to be understood from its name, for it is provided that it shall "advocate and, if possible, secure a modification of all laws that restrict unreasonably the personal liberty of the citizen on Sunday and interfere with a rational observance of the day."

Three classes of members will be received and they will be divided into three classes—society, individual, and honorary. "The terms explain themselves," Mr. Kempner said.

Each society that affiliates itself with the main body will be entitled to be represented in the central body by delegates numerically proportioned to its strength. Societies or individuals from any part of the State may join—if they are willing to work for a more liberal Sunday law.

There will be an Executive Committee, composed of delegates from the societies in membership. There will be four sub-committees whose respective concerns will be agitation, legislation, membership, and finance.

"What part do liquor dealers take in your organization?" a reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Kempner after his plan had been adopted.

"A very small part," was the reply.

"Will they be leaders?"

"Well, there is nothing in my plan saying they shall not hold office, but it is our unwritten law that they shall be nothing more than plain members. We want an organization that will represent the masses, not the classes.

"Our plan, of course, is subject to the decision of the delegates."

"Yes," said Secretary Jacobs, "and we are getting them. We know now that 460 societies in New-York City alone will be represented at the meeting in Terrace Garden April 8. There will be delegates from Odd Fellows, labor organizations, Scheutzenbunds, singing societies, Irish organizations, Swiss societies—well, organizations of all kinds.

"We have heard from Syracuse and Rochester, and they will be with us. We will send organizers all through the State, and will try to get a Sunday-opening law through by next year."

The next meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five will be held in Terrace Garden Wednesday evening, March 27.

THINK HE WAS LOST IN GREENWOOD

Schoolboy Joseph Orr Can't Tell Where He Went.

Joseph Orr, a twelve-year-old schoolboy, who disappeared from his home, 284 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday noon, who was found in Sixth Avenu on Saturday night by his sister, and who has been delirious since, was a little better last night.

He sat up in bed and was able to take nourishment, and said that some person had hurt his back on Tuesday night.

The boy is weak mentally, and it is believed that his present illness was brought about from exposure Thursday and Friday nights. Where he spent his time during that period is not known, but some say he got lost in Greenwood Cemetery.

His feet seem to be badly frozen. Above the shoe line the legs are swollen, and it is feared that gangrene may set in. He is not able to see.

His doctor says he is not blind and that in time the sight will return.

Fair and beautiful—the woman who keeps at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, which soon ruin the face. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wearies her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearing-down weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in *ninety-eight per cent.* of all cases. Having proven so successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to-day sold more largely than any other medicine for the ills of woman.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

Mrs. Crim

Mrs. Mary Crim, of *Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ill.*, writes: "A few years ago I took cold, which resulted in female trouble, and affected my whole system. About a year ago, I took chills, had one or two a month; they were very weakening. Had pains in my sides, more frequently in left side; gradually grew worse until, finally, I had to take to bed. I had a bad cough and couldn't rest. I commenced taking your medicine, took it about four months, taking seven bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of his "Golden Medical Discovery." My weight has increased, and I feel better and stouter than I have for years."

SIX DAYS OF HICCOUGHING

Mr. Strauss's Ailment Due to the Cutting of a Corn.

HE IS IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION

Old-fashioned Remedies Tried in Vain and a Doctor Summoned—A Deluge of Cures and Suggestions Sent to the Sufferer.

Abraham Strauss, proprietor of a printing office at 292 East Fourth Street, is dangerously ill at his home with a violent and incessant attack of hiccoughs, superinduced by having had a corn pared rather more closely than necessary.

Probably this is the most singular cause ever attributed to an attack of hiccoughs, yet Mr. Strauss's family physician, Dr. Bird of West Eighty-fourth Street, is positively of the opinion that the corn paring is distinctly responsible for the present precarious condition of his patient.

It appears that Mr. Strauss has for some time been a sufferer from corns. He sought relief last Thursday at the hands of a Fifth Street barber, who has achieved fame on the east side as a chiropodist.

According to Isaac Strauss, a son of the sick man, "the barber has cut thousands of corns in his time, and has always given satisfaction."

When it came to cutting Mr. Strauss's corn, however, the barber pared too closely, with the result that the toe bled, and in a few hours the foot began to swell. Mr. Strauss passed a restless night, and on Friday morning was unable to put his foot to the ground, inflammation having set in. He began hiccoughing, and with the exception of a few brief intermissions, he has been hiccoughing ever since.

The family tried all the old-fashioned remedies. They gave the afflicted man salt, they told him to hold his breath, and they made him try to hold the tips of his finger nails together. When these failed they tried the three-drops-in-the-cup cure, but this proved to be no more efficacious than the others.

As the hiccoughing grew worse instead of better, the family on Saturday evening decided to call in a doctor. He said the hiccoughs were due to the inflammation of the foot, and were of no particular importance. He treated the foot, but prescribed no remedy for the hiccoughs.

The condition of the patient did not improve, however, and shortly after midnight on Wednesday morning became so alarming that his son Isaac summoned another physician. This doctor brought his own medicines and administered them, with the result that the hiccoughs ceased for a short time and the patient got some sleep.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called at 292 East Fourth Street last night Isaac Strauss said there was no improvement in his father's condition.

"He is still hiccoughing," said he, "and we are anxiously awaiting another visit from the doctor. The latter says that father is not out of danger yet, but if he remains perfectly quiet for a day or two he will be all right.

"Since his condition became known to the public we have simply been deluged with letters and suggestions of remedies for hiccoughs. Every time the letter carrier makes his rounds he leaves a big pile of letters here. The contents of some of them are extraordinary, and if it were not so serious a subject with us would be amusing.

"One letetr that we received to-day suggested that we explode a cartridge under my father's bed. The fright, it was said, would prove a certain cure for the hiccoughs. My father is sixty-five years old, and we have not tried the experiment. The fright would most likely kill him.

"Another wrote to have him put his fingers in both ears, and at the same time drink a glass of water. This is another fool suggestion we have not acted upon.

"A conductor on the Second Avenue line this morning brought in a bottle of medicine, which he asserted was a sure cure. He seemed hurt when we would not promise to try his remedy."

Mr. Strauss is able to take but little nourishment, and is very much exhausted. He slept a great deal of the time yesterday, but the hiccoughs continued with just as much regularity whether he was awake or sleeping.

There have been several deaths from hiccoughs during late years, one of the most recent being in Newark, N. J.

WANT NO INTERFERENCE FROM THE NORTH

New-Orleans Citizens Condemn Mr. Manning's New-York Manifesto.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 20.—The recent manifesto in New-York of Mr. Manning, the organizer here of the Ballot Reform League, has evoked much feeling and adverse criticism from all classes here. The ballot reform element criticises his utterances as freely and repudiates his sentiments to as great a degree as the most ultra-Democrats. The States says, editorially:

"We have in the South a great deal of corruption in our elections, so much, indeed, that most of us are ashamed of it; and here in Louisiana, located in this city, we have a powerful and earnest ballot reform league, which is seeking to crush out this evil. The States is in this movement with all its heart and soul and strength, but we do not want any intermeddling in our affairs by Northern States, by Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Recorder Goff, nor Mayor Strong, nor anybody else outside of Louisiana, and we believe such is the sentiment of the true people of our sister State of Alabama."

Dr. H. Dickson Bruens, a prominent Democrat and leader of the reform element, says: "Manning has shown the cloven foot. He has proved himself insincere in his statement made at the organization of the league, that he had no axe to grind. The axe has appeared. The Ballot Reform League cannot afford to ally itself with any faction and relies for its success entirely on its separation from partisanship. If there be dirty linen to wash, it must be washed by ourselves. I entirely disapprove of Manning's utterances."

W. S. Parkerson, one of the leaders of the recent bolt from the State Democracy to the White Republican Party, said: "If we cannot arrange our own affairs, no other people can. I do not care to discuss Alabama politics, but will say that I consider that an attempt to drag Northern interference into Southern politics is unjustifiable. I said so at Boston, and now reiterate it. We Southerners are competent to settle all our own political difficulties among ourselves."

Too Young to Commit a Crime.

Tillie Goldstein, five years old, whose parents live in Stone Avenue, near Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged with pushing Annie Willinsky, seven years old, of 122 Osborne Street, into a bonfire last October. Annie was severely burned. The warrant was secured by her father.

Mr. Goldstein accompanied his daughter to court, and held her hand while she stood upon the witness chair.

Justice Harriman, when he learned that Tillie was only five years old, read the statute, which declared that a child under seven years old could not commit a crime, and discharged the little prisoner.

Mr. Willinsky was indignant. He said he would call upon Mayor Schieren and see if he could get justice.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CORONER HOEBER'S SECRETARY OUT

Mr. Oppenheimer and His Chief Disagree—Letter of Resignation and a Bill Recalling Election Expenses.

Moses Oppenheimer, Secretary to Coroner Emil Hoeber, had a disagreement with his chief yesterday and handed to him a letter of resignation, accompanied by an itemized bill for $493.25, of which $400 was alleged to have been loaned to the Coroner to help him pay election expenses.

The City Directory is the first cause of the trouble. Two men named Joseph Urban are on its list. Coroner Hoeber received the other day an anonymous letter telling him that Joseph Urban knew a great deal about the causes and circumstances of the malthouse disaster at Tenth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Mr. Oppenheimer, by his superior's order, examined the Directory and found that one Joseph Urban lived at 425 West Fifty-ninth Street and another at 380 East Eighty-first Street. Coroner Hoeber instructed his secretary to subpoena both.

That was several days ago. When the Coroner learned yesterday morning that the subpoenas had not even been prepared he was angry. He called his secretary and demanded to know why he had not been obeyed.

"I did not send the subpoenas," said Mr. Oppenheimer, "because I did not want to get into trouble. How did I know either of them was the man referred to in the anonymous letter? If neither was the man, I would be liable to indictment."

Coroner Hoeber stormed. Secretary Oppenheimer pitched his voice high. There was a lively war of arguments and expletives. Work in the office was stopped, and the employes watched and listened to the battle.

"I will resign," shouted Oppenheimer, almost exhausted. "It will take me an hour and a half to write it," he declared. "It will be an important document."

He gave the following letter to Coroner Hoeber in less than the specified time:

To Coroner Hoeber:

Sir: Realizing the impossibility of staying with you as your clerk any longer, on account of our incompatibility, I hereby tender you my resignation, to take effect forthwith. I also make my statement as to your financial obligations to me, as follows:

Salary, March 1 to March 20	$83.33
Outlays for official business	3.25
Cash loaned to you	400.00
Interest at 5 per cent. up to date	6.67
Total	$493.25

Expecting a speedy settlement, I subscribe myself, yours,

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Coroner Hoeber told the reporters about Oppenheimer's $400 claim in the afternoon. "I was Oppenheimer's physician," he said, "and we worked together in the last campaign. Oppenheimer called at my office the morning after election and offered to lend me $500 if I needed it to pay campaign expenses.

"The drains on my pockets were heavy, and I took the $500. I was to pay it back—$50 a month. The transaction was to be kept secret. Not even Oppenheimer's wife was to hear about it. I paid him back $100.

"Oppenheimer intimated that he would take a clerkship under me. I examined a large number of applicants, and he was the most available, so I appointed him."

Coroner Hoeber wrote a letter to Mr. Oppenheimer last night telling him there was no need of accepting the resignation because the secretary had been discharged before it had been received.

Meeting of Greenwood Lot Owners.

The annual meeting of the lot owners of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, was held at 257 Broadway, this city, yesterday. Henry E. Pierrepont of Brooklyn presided.

The only business transacted was the presentation of the report of the Board of Trustees. The report shows that $108,054 was added during the last year to the general fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery, making the total amount of the fund $1,716,802. The trust fund for the special and permanent care of lots now amounts to $402,257.

The receipts for the year were $430,199, and the expenditures $424,340.

Prof. Vander Weyde's Body Cremated.

The body of Prof. Peter H. Van der Weyde, who died in this city on Monday, was incinerated yesterday at the crematory, Fresh Pond, L. I.

Previous to the incineration, funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bottome of Grace Church, were held at the professor's house, 82 Clinton Place. Many of his former pupils at the Cooper Institute and the New-York University Medical College attended.

NEW SQUABBLE IN SIGHT

The County Committee's Meeting To-night Promises to be Lively.

ANTI-PLATT MEN AT DISADVANTAGE

An Appointment Forces the Recipient from the Organization—May Make an Attempt to Change the Constitution.

Another possibility for a squabble in the Republican county organization came to the surface last night. In addition to the troubles which may come over the enrollment of the late Milholland faction some members are disposed to tinker with the constitution of the committee in a way that may make trouble.

The meeting of the County Committee will be held to-night, and it is conceded that it will require all the diplomacy of those who want harmony to prevent a fight between the friends and opponents of Thomas C. Platt who is supposed still to hold enough delegates to control.

The particular part of the constitution which some would like to amend is the section which makes holders of office or public trust "of emolument" ineligible for membership.

When this was adopted as a part of the Committee of Thirty's organic law for the county machine, the city was well under Tammany's control, and the chances of the Republican office-holding class were not flattering. Further than that, it was the avowed intention of the Thirty to weed out of the prominent managers of the machine many of the old timers who have composed the patronage syndicate of the past.

With the changes which came with the last election, and with so many of the "old timers" on the committee, this provision has been found to be troublesome.

The claim is now made that those members of the party who are the real life and backbone of the regular organization are receiving places "of emolument," that to remove them from the committee robs that body of much of its effectiveness.

Several prominent men have received offices and have been forced to resign from the committee. The first one of consequence was Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray. Then came Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's private secretary. Shortly after that William Brookfield, the head and front of the anti-Platt sentiment, was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and his active participation in the management of the machine ceased. Next came Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, who was a strong anti-Platt man. He was followed by John Gunner, who became Port Warden. Others who hold memberships in the committee would like places, notably John Simpson and John Collins.

It has chanced that in the turns of the wheel of political fortune the men who get the offices are the anti-Platt men. Mr. Murray, who was appointed under the Tammany administration, was the notable exception. These resignations from the County Committee threaten to take out of that body the calculating and expert politicians of the anti-Platt stripe, so that, even with their numbers made good by substitute delegates, they cannot cope with their skilled opponents in the game.

The Platt men, getting no offices to speak of, retain their places.

A member of the committee said last night that an amendment had been drawn up which would remove the bar to eligibility. Whether he would present it to-night would depend on the turn taken by the other business.

MADE LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR

Some of the More Important Measures Placed on the Statute Books.

ALBANY, March 20.—The following bills have become laws:

Chapter 118—Providing for the use of teams and vehicles by New-York policemen.

Chapter 120—Providing for the expenditure this year of an additional $200,000 upon the walks and paths in Riverside Drive, New-York City.

Chapter 130—Providing that the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York shall, within six months, lay out and establish a grand boulevard and concourse, together with not more than fifteen roads, running transversely underneath such boulevard and concourse, in the City of New-York, as follows: Commencing at a point on East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, at the intersection of that street and Mott Avenue, running thence in a northerly direction and embracing Mott Avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; thence curving to the right and in a northerly direction, intersecting East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, (formerly Walunt Street,) at Belmont Avenue, (formerly Fourth Avenue,) continuing thence to a point intersecting East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street at Morris Avenue, (formerly Monroe Avenue;) thence northerly to the intersection of East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street with Ryer Avenue; thence northerly and embracing Ryer Avenue to High Bridge Road; thence northerly and embracing Anthony Avenue to Potter place; thence northerly on a straight line to the Mosholu Parkway, intersecting its south side about 250 feet east of Jerome Avenue. Such boulevard and concourse shall not exceed in width 182 feet, and the transverse roads, or any of them, shall not exceed in width 115 feet, nor 800 feet in length on each side of such boulevard and concourse.

Chapter 135—Authorizing the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to pay the expenses of Referee John J. Linson and Stenographer James M. Ruso in connection with the charges against District Attorney Fellows of New-York County.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:45 A. M.—168 West Twenty-fifth Street, John M. Heubner and other occupants; damage, $5,000.

7:20 A. M.—1,568 Avenue A, Hugh McDonald, dwelling; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—140 Wooster Street, J. N. Burdick, packing boxes; no damage.

8 P. M.—193 Delancey Street, Philip Does, stable; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—335 Broadway, Louis Rechter, restaurant; damage, $300.

6:50 P. M.—208 Third Avenue, Charles Weber; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—203 Alexander Avenue, J. C. Curry; damage, $170.

A Gilded Eagle on the Post Office.

A large gilded American eagle was placed in position on top of the new flagstaff on the south dome of the Federal Building yesterday afternoon.

Postmaster Dayton has sent a requisition to Washington for two flags, double the regulation size, which will be floated over the southern and central domes of the Post Office in place of the present ones, which are too small to be attractive at such a height from the ground.

Entertained by Sherman Park Owners.

The owners of Sherman Park gave a Spring inaugural entertainment and dance at the Central Opera House, Sixty-Seventh Street, near 3d Avenue, last night. About 3,500 persons were present.

A vaudeville show opened the evening's entertainment, after which there was music by the Ladies' Verdi Quartet; Tony Pearl gave several selections on the harp. Stinson and Merton received great applause for their clever comedy sketch. There were some graceful dancing and good singing by the Bertram sisters, and George J. Gaskin sang several popular airs. The Stamfords did well in clog dancing, and were applauded.

During the intermission the lights were turned out and views of Sherman Park in Winter and Summer were thrown on the curtain.

Then the Four Gondoliers did some of the best dancing of the evening, and Memphis Kennedy gave some amusing musical sketches. Kelly and St. Clair made the hit of the evening with their four pickaninnies.

POND'S EXTRACT

Universally used and recommended for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Colds, Catarrh, Sore Throat, all Pain, Piles and Inflammations.

Genuine in our bottles only, buff wrappers. See our name, Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

TO LOOK AFTER BALLOT REFORM

Delegations from City Club and Good Government Clubs Will Visit Albany—Raines Bill Denounced.

A good-sized delegation from the City Club and the Good Government Clubs will go to Albany to-day to attend the hearing on the Ballot Reform bills now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee. As an incident of the trip, they will watch the progress of the legislators with the Lexow Police bills.

Among those who expect to go from the City Club are William M. Ivins, Boudinot Keith, H. E. Deming, W. Gayer Dominick, Percival Knauth, W. A. Short, and John Brooks Leavitt.

The delegation from the Good Government Clubs will include Preble Tucker, Isaac H. Klein, De Forest Grant, and L. J. Callanan.

A statement was given out yesterday on behalf of the City Club and the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs in opposition to the Raines bill, and favoring the measure introduced by Assemblyman Sanger for these organizations.

This statement is signed by President James C. Carter and Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club, and by President George M. Cumming and Secretary Preble Tucker of the Council. They say of the Raines bill:

The Good Government Clubs and the City Club warn the citizens of New-York that, if this bill becomes a law in its present form, it will facilitate the purchase and delivery of votes. The Good Government Clubs will be prevented by law from manning the polls with watchers, and will, therefore, be unable to stop fraudulent voting and collusion between corrupt Inspectors of both parties in districts where ballot-box stuffing and deals have been a notorious feature of former elections.

By the provision which will prevent such non-partisan supervision, and by that which, in effect, will enable partisan workers to invade the secrecy of the ballot, the Raines law will result in the rehabilitation of the partisan boss as a corrupter and arbiter of elections. The section of the bill which will result in shutting out the Good Government Club watchers is that which defines parties. By the operation of that section and an existing provision of law not affected by the bill, these watchers will have no official recognition at polling places during the casting of the vote.

The sure tendency of the Raines bill to secure the delivery of purchased votes will be seen in the provision that any voter who at the time of registering swears that he is unable to write may, on election day, take any person into the voting booth to aid him in the preparation of his ballot. The only apparent restriction on this method of procedure is the clause which forbids any person from assisting more than two illiterate voters; but in practice this will be no safeguard. In the large cities, colonized tramps, and that large class of citizens who are both ignorant and corrupt, will be divided into blocks of two, and apportioned to party workers. Many of the latter who might be unwilling to pass money to voters, would, nevertheless, be willing to assist them to cast a ballot for their party, and to certify to the paymaster that the votes had been delivered. So, in effect, this clause will facilitate the corrupt use of money at the polls, and by easy steps seduce zealous partisans into participation in criminal practices. Any one who has had experience in elections in New-York City cannot fail to perceive that the effect of this provision will be most mischievous, if not fatal, to all efforts for good municipal government.

The statement opposes the "party column" of the Raines bill as tending to prevent independence in voting, by making it difficult to vote for any but the straight party ticket. The claim is made that it puts a premium on ignorance and partisanship and affords opportunity for fraud by marking during the process of counting.

$300 for Being Struck by Baby.

A verdict in favor of Washington Tully, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, was rendered yesterday for $300 in his suit against County Treasurer Henry H. Adams, for $10,000 damages for being knocked down by the runaway horse Baby, the property of the County Treasurer.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Frank Daniels's New Opera.—Frank Daniels has resolved to confine himself to comic opera in the future, his success in "Princess Bonnie" having convinced him that this is the line of business for which he is best adapted. Harry B. Smith has written for him the libretto of a new opera, to be called "The Wizard," and Victor Herbert, the composer of "Prince Ananias," has furnished the music. After presenting "The Wizard" in a few cities, beginning Sept. 30, he will play an engagement in Chicago, and then produce it in this city, with a view to a run. His managers will be Kirk La Shelle and Arthur F. Clark, both of whom are now with the Bostonians.

—Rejane at Abbey's.—The last evening performance of Henri Meilhac's amusing comedy, "Ma Cousine," will be given at Abbey's Theatre to-night, with Mme. Rejane as Rigette, and the final presentation will be given at the matinée on Saturday. To-morrow and Saturday nights the French actress will be seen as Nora, in "La Maison de Poupée," the French version of Ibsen's "A Doll's House." She made a great hit in this part in Paris, and as the story of the play is well-known here, even those who do not understand French ought to have no difficulty in following her work intelligently. Next week Mme. Rejane will appear in "Sapho" and Sardou's "Divorcons."

—Mrs. Langtry Will Remain.—Mrs. Langtry and her diamonds will remain at Palmer's Theatre for several weeks, if the public continues to smile on them. Her season has been extended, and there is talk now of presenting "Trilby" at the Garden Theatre instead of at Palmer's. Nothing definite has been decided, however, and "Trilby" may be kept on the road until Mrs. Langtry retires from the stage of Palmer's. Managerial plans, especially during such an uncertain season as the present, are very changeable.

—Benefit For the Woman's Dispensary.—At the benefit performance to be given at Abbey's Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the Woman's Dispensary, Katherine Florence, Bessie Tyree, and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen of the Lyceum Theatre company will present the pretty one-act play called "White Roses," first produced at the Lyceum three years ago. Mme. Rejane and her company will also be among the features of the long and interesting programme, which has been arranged by Nelson Wheatcroft.

—Cissie Loftus at the Lyceum.—The engagement of Cissie Loftus at Koster and Bial's closes in two weeks. Elizabeth Marbury has arranged with Manager Daniel Frohman to give a series of matinées by the English music hall mimic in the Lyceum Theatre, in which, in addition to her wonderful imitations, Miss Loftus will appear in a new one-act play, written for her by Justin McCarthy, her husband. Miss Loftus will not sail for Europe until June, when her husband will go with Augustin Daly's company.

—Couldock Going to "The Home."—The veteran actor Charles W. Couldock, who will be eighty years old on April 26, is soon to go into retirement at the Forrest Home, that happy retreat for distinguished actors who have passed beyond the range of the footlights. He has made application for admission, and papers have been sent to him in Chicago, his signature to which will admit him to the family circle of the home. Mr. Couldock's stage career has covered a period of nearly sixty years.

—Beerbohm Tree the Guest.—Nat C. Goodwin will give a reception matinée to Beerbohm Tree and his London Haymarket Theatre Company at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this afternoon, when he will present "In Mizzoura," Mr. Tree, in accepting the invitation, having expressed a desire to see Augustus Thomas's comedy of Southern life. All the leading companies now playing in Philadelphia have been invited to the matinée.

—Max O'Rell at the Lyceum.—Max O'Rell's last comedy lecture at the Lyceum Theatre, of the present series, will be given at 11 o'clock this morning. The lectures have proved so popular, however, that Manager Daniel Frohman has arranged for a second series of twelve morning entertainments, to begin early next month.

—A Big Theatre Party.—The members of the Metropolitan Street Railway Club and their friends have secured all the boxes and a good portion of the orchestra seats at the Casino this evening, and will attend the excellent vaudeville performance arranged by Rudolph Aronson for his patrons.

TAX DIFFICULT TO COLLECT

WHAT THOMAS HARLAND SAYS OF THE INCOME MEASURE.

Provisions Respecting Duties of Deputy Collectors, He Thinks, in the Way of Raising the Fund.

Thomas Harland, who was a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue for six years during and after the war, has given many reasons why, in his opinion, faulty administrative features of the income tax law will render practically impossible the collection of the tax by existing authority, if taxpayers stand upon their rights.

"Deputy Collectors," he says, "not being constitutionally appointed officers of the United States, cannot lawfully perform the official functions with which the present law attempts to clothe them."

In proof of this, he says: "Under the Internal Revenue acts of 1862, 1864, and 1870, all official functions which were judicial in their nature were intrusted to Assessors and Assistant Assessors, to whom was left the whole matter of determining the amount of tax to be paid by any individual. After these officers had determined the liability of the several taxpayers, their lists were handed over to the Collector, who was clothed with no discretion, but whose duty it was to collect the precise amount which had been determined by the Assessor. The Collector was thus a purely ministerial officer, and in accordance with another well-settled rule of law that such duties may be delegated, the Collector was authorized to appoint as many deputies as he thought proper, he, the Collector, being responsible for their acts.

"The Deputy Collectors thus appointed were never officers of the United States, for the Constitution, in express terms, requires that all officers, except the President and Vice President, shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone, by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments.

"Inasmuch as since 1872 substantially all internal revenue taxes have been paid by stamps, and required no previous official determination of the amount to be paid, it was possible for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make the necessary inquiries and determinations in the few cases where assessments have been required. But for the new income tax, it was at once apparent thht the Commissioner, sitting in Washington, could not make these inquiries and determinations, and so, while the act declares that he shall make the assessments, the whole matter of determining the amount of any taxpayer's income is left to the Collector and the Deputy Collectors, and the latter are not officers of the United States.

"All these duties, which the present statute attempts to impose upon Deputy Collectors, are precisely the same as those imposed by the former laws upon Assistant Assessors, and when Congress, in 1865, passed an act authorizing the appointment of these assistants by the Assessors, Attorney General James Speed at once declared the act to be void, as in conflict with the constitutional provision, which has already been referred to."

Mr. Harland next discusses the provision of the law which makes it the duty of every person having a taxable income to make a return to the Collector or Deputy Collector of his district. This, he says, is qualified by the proviso that, if the person liable shall fail to make the return, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of his business or occupation, it shall be the duty of the Collector or Deputy Collector to make the return. This return, he declares, must include a determination by the Deputy Collector of the amount of taxable income. "This," says Mr. Harland, "is precisely what Deputy Collectors cannot do."

"One Collector of Internal Revenue now has in charge the whole of Manhattan Island above Twenty-fourth Street, on the North River side, and Catharine Street on the East River side. If every taxpayer in that district should call upon the Collector to make his return, it is plain that a whole year would not enable him to go through with a hundredth part of the work," Mr. Harland concludes.

CLARENDON HOTEL RECEIVER

Alexander R. Gulick Named by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court.

Alexander R. Gulick was yesterday appointed receiver of the property and assets of the firm of Frankel & Lansing by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. The firm for over five years has been managing the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn. The partners are Sarah A. White, special partner, and Dionis Frenkel and Edward B. Lansing, Jr., general partners.

Mrs. White recently brought an action in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership and the appointment of a receiver of the property, alleging that the business was being run very badly, that the general partners, who had exclusive control, did not keep proper books, that they had taken property belonging to the firm and appropriated it to their own use, and that generally they were unfit any longer to continue the business. It was only recently that she discovered that the firm was insolvent. She, as a special partner, contributed $15,000 to the firm.

The appointment of Alexander R. Gulick as receiver was made upon the consent and approval of all the partners, and also at the suggestion of most of the creditors of the firm. Accoring to the papers, the firm is hopelessly insolvent, and its debts aggregate $168,000.

An affidavit made by James Woodruff Blake, who has been examining the books of the firm for some time, states that the firm has overdrawn its bank account, and has given out checks dated ahead when there were no funds to meet them, and is now indebted about $40,000 for rent. The firm is liable to be dispossessed from the hotel at any time, and, exclusive of rent, there are promissory notes of the firm for over $30,000 past due. The firm is behind also for the payment of wages.

The only property that the firm has consists of the lease of the hotel, which is liable to be forfeited at any moment; furniture, wines, liquors, and general supplies. The entire property is not worth over $30,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wyandance Springs Improvement Company of New-York; to deal in real estate, with principal office in Wyandance, Suffolk County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Rachel D. Hamilton and Mary F. Watson of Brooklyn and Louise M. Walker of New-York City.

A. Fox Gents' Furnishing Goods Company of New-York City. Directors—B. Ripin, S. L. Schwartz, Jr., and Morris Stein of New-York and Harry Jacobs and David Harris of Brooklyn.

The Seneca Canning Company of Farmer, Seneca County; capital, $12,000. Directors—Charles S. Holton, J. B. Peterson, L. C. Bradley, D. K. Willers, Clarence B. Newland, and W. W. Severn of Farms and F. R. Hulbert of Lodi.

J. M. Gunst Disinfecting Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. M. Gunst, C. W. Weston, and Henry W. Williams of New-York City.

THE ROBINSON JURY OUT

No Evidence Offered in Behalf of the Defendants.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN THE COURT

Sadie Robinson Loses Her Self-Control, Slaps Her Husband, and Attempts to Assault the District Attorney.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—The case of Clarence and Sadie Robinson, charged with the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, was given to the jury shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. At 9:30 to night the jury had not reported and court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

When court opened this morning Judge Hardesty announced that there would be no further defense than that already offered in Sadie's testimony in rebuttal of Detective Cusack's testimony. The defendants now moved that the court direct the jury to find for them on the following grounds:

First—That the prosecution had failed to make out a case.

Second—That the alleged confessions had not been shown to have been freely and voluntarily made.

Third—That the remarks of Assistnat District Attorney Quackenbush, "I have seen some of your tricks," &c., were so prejudicial to the defendants' rights that the effect thereof could not be removed.

Forth—That there was not sufficient material and legal evidence to be submitted as the basis for any verdict.

Fifth—That the evidence, if any, was that of another and different crime than that alleged in the indictment.

Sixth—That the proof wholly failed to sustain a conviction of the crime as charged in the indictment.

Seventh—That there was not sufficient corroborated evidence of the defendant's guilt.

Eighth—That there was no direct evidence that the defendants were at the time of the alleged murder in the vicinity thereof.

Judge Hatch overruled the motion, and then Mr. Hardesty said: "Your Honor, we put in no further defense. We stand upon the question of the law."

District Attorney Kenefick insisted upon addressing the jury, notwithstanding the announcement of the defense. He spoke for nearly two hours, and reviewed the law and the evidence in detail.

While Mr. Kenefick was delivering his address Sadie sat leaning back in her chair with her eyes fixed on his face. Her husband sat beside her with his head sunk upon his hands. When Mr. Kenefick referred to Sadie as a young adventuress, she said: "I am not an adventuress," and attempted to spring from her chair.

Mrs. Hunter, her sister, forced her back, and then she sat still and sobbed bitterly.

It was but a momentary weakness, however, for soon she braced back in the chair and looked at the ceiling, while Clarence rubbed her hand and endeavored to keep her quiet. His attempt was not successful, for soon she started up again, and glared at Mr. Kenefick as though to spring upon him. Clarence seized her arm, but she jerked it away, and then Attorney Saperston spoke sharply to her. Again she settled back, but the strain was tremendous, and she was unable to be quiet.

As the argument proceded Sadie became again unruly, and Mrs. Hunter stepped forward and put her arms around her neck.

"Who is this Clarence Robinson?" said Mr. Kenefick, in the course of his argument.

"Better than you," yelled Sadie, as she struggled to free herself from her sister and Mr. Saperston.

Mr. Kenefick then said:

If Clarence Robinson had been alone that night he might not have succeeded in committing any robbery, and Montgomery Gibbs would not, in all probability, have been killed. Gibbs was bending over and holding down Clarence. The position of the bullet wound in his head shows that Gibbs met his death while holding down Clarence, all unconscious that any one else was in the vicinity—met his death from a revolver in the hands of Sarah Robinson. You don't believe for a moment that Clarence could have fired that shot through the head of Gibbs. You don't believe that even with a revolver he was able to cope with Gibbs. Gibbs met his death from an unexpected direction at a time when he felt that he was getting the better of the man who had tried to rob him.

Sadie Robinson evidently realized the gravity of the situation when Mr. Kenefick sat down, for again she broke down and wept and sobbed, while Clarence sat calmly by, pulling his mustache.

Finally, he leaned forward and attempted to comfort Sadie. She gave him a vicious slap in the face and then buried her head in her hands and cried.

Judge Hatch's charge to the jury was of considerable length. Aside from the usual instructions as to the jury's rights, he said that the confession made by one person in the absence of the other could only be binding upon the person present at the time the confession was made. The court spoke of the confessions made in the case, and said that in many cases confessions could rightly be looked upon with suspicion. But in the present case there had been no intimidation in procuring the confessions that had been made.

The court charged that if the defendants had intended on the night of the murder to commit highway robbery and had killed Gibbs in following out that intention, the verdict must be murder in the first degree. Continuing to address the jury, Judge Hatch said:

But the law requires you to measure circumstances and conditions and to give to the defendants the benefit of any reasonable doubt that may exist in your mind and to give to either the benefit of any testimony or statements favorable to him or to her. If the defendant Clarence Robinson said: "Here comes a swell guy, and I am going to hold him up," and the defendant Sarah Robinson tried to make him desist from his purpose, and if she did not thereafter take any part in the action, and if she honestly did not intend to take any part in what thereafter transpired and did not take any part, and his death was the result of the action of Clarence Robinson alone, then you may find that she is not guilty of the counts charged in the indictment, and acquit her of the crime charged against her. But if both acted from common motive and design, intending to rob this person, and she, intending to rob him, fired the shot that killed this person, both are equally guilty. If they were both acting under the desire to rob, and she continued in this intention, both are equally guilty of the violation of the law.

It was 1:20 o'clock when Judge Hatch finished his charge, and three minutes later the jury retired.

As Judge Hatch charged the jury, Clarence and Sadie sat watching him, her gloved hand firmly clasped in his.

CAPT. SHOEMAKER IN HIS NEW PLACE

The New Head of the Revenue Marine Service Already at Work.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, detailed to take charge of the Revenue Marine Bureau, qualified today immediately upon receiving his notification, and at once entered upon the duties of his new post. When Capt. Shoemaker was notified yesterday to report in Washington his friends were confident that the much-coveted position of chief of the Revenue Marine Service was to be bestowed upon him.

He called upon Acting Secretary Hamlin this morning, and before he left that officer's room the detail had been made, which is regarded as at once a wise selection and a just reward for Capt. Shoemaker's long term of service.

One of the first matters to which Capt. Shoemaker will devote his attention will be the organization, with the assistance of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, of the board for the retirement of disabled officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, in accordance with the provisions of the bill passed in the last hours of the last Congress.

CONTEST OF THE GRUNHUT WILL

Testimony as to the Mental Condition of the Man Who Disappeared from the Bothnia—An Alleged Postbumous Child.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn yesterday gave a hearing in the case of the contest of the will of Dr. Bernhard Grunhut, whose estate is valued at $100,000, and who, it is supposed, was drowned at sea, Aug. 22, 1894, when a passenger on the Bothnia.

Louis Grunhut and Mrs. Mary Ballowa, brother and sister of Dr. Grunhut, are the contestants. They will be the heirs at law if they succeed in breaking the will. A posthumous child figures in the case.

The widow lives at 356 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. She was married to Dr. Grunhut in February, 1894, his first wife having obtained a divorce. The contestants yesterday tried to show that Dr. Grunhut was insane at the time of his last marriage.

Dr. Grunhut, on advice, took a trip to Europe, as he had, it is said, shown signs of mental trouble. He began the return trip Aug. 14, but on Aug. 22 was missed and was never seen again.

The testimony yesterday of Dr. Thomas Brennan, who accompanied him; of Dr. Stephen J. Clarke of New-York, and of Dr. Ludwig Bremer of St. Louis, Mo., was that Dr. Grunhut was erratic after his last marriage.

Miss Eva L. Jacobs of 204 West Forty-fourth Street, New-York, with whom Dr. Grunhut was friendly, said that in January, 1894, he called on her and talked about young women with whom he said he was in love, and who loved him. He showed the witness many pictures, and said that the originals were all in love with him.

"Oh, doctor!" the witness said to him. "What a gay Lothario you are!"

Dr. Grunhut, she declared, then proposed marriage.

The declaration was made that there was a posthumous child, which lived fifteen days. If that is a fact, Mrs. Grunhut, as its heir, inherits the estate, less $50,000 left to Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The contestants will try to prove that there was no such child.

THE HEINE FOUNTAIN OFFERED

MEASUREMENTS ASKED FOR BY THE PARK BOARD.

German Societies Want It Placed on the Central Park Plaza—Statue of Col. Abraham de Peyster.

The committee of the German societies of this city having in charge the fountain in memory of the poet Heine offered it to the Park Department yesterday, and asked that it be placed at the entrance to Central Park at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The committee was composed of Louis Windmuller and Richard Katzmeir, ex-President of the Arion Society.

The Park Commissioners did not formally accept the fountain, but asked the committee to furnish the board with measurements. The fountain, which is the work of Hortel, the Berlin sculptor, is of marble, and is surmounted with the figure of Loreley, "The Maid of the Rhine." The committee declared the fountain to be grander than any fountain now in New-York. It was intended to place it in a public square at Dusseldorf, the birthplace of the poet, but the Common Council there, fearing the displeasure of the Emperor, refused to accept it. The town of Mayenz refused it on the same grounds, and so the German societies in this city determined to bring it across the ocean. It is still in Germany, however.

The Advisory Art Committee reported to the board that the statue of Col. Abraham de Peyster, Mayor of New-York from 1691 to 1695, which has been offered to the department, is acceptable in its entirety, but that some of its details are open to criticism. The pedestal is also acceptable, and the statue will probably be placed at Bowling Green.

Capt. Collins of the park police wrote to the board that the members of the park mounted squad are experiencing difficulty with the buckskin breeches that they have been forced to wear for two years, much to their dislike. He said that the breeches cost $25, and when purchased it was understood that they would last for five years, but now, at the end of two years, they are so badly worn that the men have to send them to Hoboken to have them repaired. The Commissioner smiled when the Captain said in his letter that the men complained in wet weather that great difficulty was experienced in removing the breeches, and that in cold weather they did not afford sufficient protection. Capt. Collins recommended that the buckskin breeches be given up, and that cloth breeches be restored.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that buckskin breeches were troublesome and the matter was referred to him.

A resolution was passed calling on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $45,000 for asphalt walks for Central Park.

Secretary Burns reported that Michael Dunn, a laborer, had not appeared to answer charges, and he was, on the motion of President King, dropped from the rolls. He is a veteran, and under the law he was entitled to a hearing, which he failed to avail himself of.

It was decided to take away the steps at the Ninetieth Street entrance to the park on the west side, and make the entrance on an inclined plane: It will cost $1,000 to accomplish this work.

The question of placing the statue of Peter Cooper at the south end of the little park to the south of Cooper Union, was discussed, and the matter was referred to the landscape architect.

Killed Himself After Arrest.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20.—Thomas Huffman killed himself at Blythewood this afternoon, after having been arrested by Sheriff Ellison. He was operator at Carlton, Ga., and agent for the Southern Express Company. He was accused by the latter of embezzling $57.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Spring Freshness

pervades our Carpet Department. We are justly proud of the brightest and newest stock of Carpets. Our low prices last Fall and Winter left us with bare floors for the reception of new goods. Timely orders to idle makers in midwinter gave us all the possible price advantages. We always order in dull times and get prices that would be laughed at later.

REMEMBER! Right prices on fine Carpets, and your own time for payment.

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104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores, Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

"HONORABLE," HE SAYS

Donellan's Reason for Taking the "Mind-Reader's" Case.

HAS RECEIVED $100 FOR EXPENSES

Papers Served on Miss Applegate—She Never Intended to Marry the Freak—Her Father Scared Him into Flight.

The manner in which The New-York Times treated the sensational story given out from the office of J. Power Donellan, on Tuesday, did not please Mr. Donellan, and he sent a letter of complaint to this paper in regard to it.

The suit is brought by a dime museum "mind reader" against Miss May Applegate of Brooklyn, whose family, Mr. Donellan and his client allege, is wealthy, and who would, Mr. Donellan declared, prefer to "settle" rather than to allow her to be examined in supplementary proceedings if a judgment is obtained.

The suit is for $50,000 for breach of promise.

For the purpose of ascertaining Donellan's objections to the story as published in The New-York Times a reporter visited him yesterday. He admitted that all the questions and answers published in The New-York Times were correct, but excused himself for making such replies by stating that he did not know that they would be published. In The New-York Times story he admits that he expects to get a share of whatever is paid to "settle" the case, or of the amount of damages, if there are any.

He stated yesterday that he thought his course was honorable in giving out the story for publication before the papers were served.

"I polished up the story," he said, "to enable a man who knew of it to make some money by giving it to the newspapers. I think there was nothing dishonorable in my taking such a case as this on a contingency."

"As the woman was in your office yesterday morning, and the papers were ready, why did you not serve her then, before you gave the story to the newspapers?" he was asked.

"I did not care to," he replied.

"You said yesterday that you had received no fee from your client. Is that so?" he was asked.

"Well," he answered, "I have received $100 to pay expenses with."

"But will it take $100 to pay expenses? They shouldn't be anywhere near that."

"Oh, I know that, but I include my time among the expenses," he replied.

The papers in the suit against Miss Applegate were served upon her late yesterday afternoon by a messenger from Lawyer Donellan.

"I don't think you will make much out of this suit," said Miss Applegate to the messenger.

"Perhaps not," he replied, "but persons are often willing to settle such cases."

Miss Applegate is a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Applegate, a relative of Joel Parker, the war Governor of New-Jersey. She is seventeen years old.

"The museum freak advertised for a cashier last September," she said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "I answered, and as soon as he saw me he wanted me to marry him. He proposed that I should travel with him under the stage name of Le Brant, and he taught me the tricks of second sight. He asked me several times for money. He first wanted $50 and then $125, but I told him I had none. I never had any intention of marrying him and never gave him encouragement."

"The fellow is a fool, and ought to be in an asylum," said Mrs. Applegate. "I don't think much of his lawyer. Mr. Donellan came to us Friday and told us the freak wanted him to bring suit against my daughter without her knowledge, but he said he told him that could not be done. He said that the freak was determined to get money from us or disgrace us. My daughter agreed to meet the freak in Donellan's office, and on Saturday she received this letter from Donellan:

I have seen my client and arranged a meeting between you and him to take place in this office Tuesday, 9 A. M. This meeting has been arranged in accordance with your wishes, and I think it is the best way to settle matters amicably. You had better come alone, and your parents can rest assured that nothing will happen you while in my office. If this is agreeable to you, please let me know as to whether you will come or not.

"That is a very queer letter for a reputable lawyer to write to a girl seventeen years old. My husband and her two brothers went over with her."

"I told the freak," said Capt. Applegate, "that I'd break every bone in his body if he didn't let my daughter alone, and he ran away. The whole thing is a blackmailing scheme, but they won't make any money out of me."

Another lawyer, a neighbor of Donellan, named Thomas Garrett Feanell, sent a note to Miss Applegate yesterday offering to "defend" the suit.

IMPORTANT ORDNANCE TESTS TO BE MADE

The Hurst Gun and Two Kinds of Shells Scheduled for Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There will be several interesting ordnance tests at Indian Head next Saturday. One is the second trial of the Hurst gun. This gun is of eight inches calibre, and introduces a system of reinforced cartridges. The test is of the system more than of the weapon, which does not differ materially in construction from other large rifles.

There will also be tested a thirteen-inch common shell. This is the largest calibre of this type of projectile yet fired, and naturally the results are awaited with interest by those who hope to secure an ordinary shell of this size. The programme includes the ballistic test of the shell, which much perforate a seven-inch steel plate.

The most novel test will be with a shell filled with a high explosive manufactured by Hiram Maxim, the gun inventor and flying machine experimenter. The shell is of six inches calibre, and is intended for firing at the protected sides of ships with sufficient to perforate the armor.

The shell must be made sufficiently strong to withstand the shock of penetration and not explode until it has perforated the plate.

Accident to a Southern Train.

MACON, Ga., March 20.—The Southbound vestibuled train on the Southern Railway was derailed this morning near Jackson. No one was killed, and all the passengers escaped without serious injury. The engineer, whose name is not yet ascertained, was badly bruised, and the fireman, Edward Roberts, was very seriously scalded. Neither had time to jump.

The engineer put on the brakes, and this saved the forward coaches from being crushed by the sleepers. All the coaches left the track except the last sleeper, and all were overturned. Dr. Rankin, surgeon of the Illinois Central at Chicago, gave the wounded men prompt attention.

The accident is said to have been caused by the taking out of a rail from the track.

The Ultimatum of Texas.

From The Galveston News.

Before this country consents to accept woman suffrage woman must make her headgear more reasonable.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

They move the bowels easily and do not gripe or cause pain. They do not irritate or inflame the excretive organs. They are purely vegetable and cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice. Tasteless and effective. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:01	Sun sets...6:13	Moon rises...4:08	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:44	4:28	10:07	10:32
Governors Island	4:15	5:07	11:00	11:10
Hell Gate	6:08	7:00	12:28	12:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Regulus, Jamaica	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Bermuda, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa	5:00 A. M.	.....
La Gascogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Iroquois, Char

The New-York Times.

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Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Ma Cousine.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-5th Av—Day and evening—Exhibition of Caricatures.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—11:00 A. M.—The Ragan Lectures.
DALY'S Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Ups and Downs of Life.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Madison Av-26th St—3:00—Piano Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—German Opera, Siegfried.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	47	32	8:30 P. M.	60	42
6 A. M.	44	30	6 P. M.	57	40
9 A. M.	48	32	9 P. M.	49	37
12 M.	53	37	12 P. M.	47	36

Average yesterday.....35⅝
Average last year.....50⅝
Average last fifteen years.....38
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, possibly light snow in the morning.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. McKINLEY.

The notion which the neighbors of Gov. McKinley entertain that his visit to Georgia with that active Republican politician, Mr. Hanna, is in the interest of Southern support for the Presidential nomination of his party next year is a very natural one. No one doubts that Mr. McKinley would like the nomination, or that on all ordinary principles of representation in politics he is entitled to it. He unquestionably holds very firmly the ideas that are of more importance to a greater number of his party than any other prominent man in the party, and he has been very faithful to those ideas. Protection for protection's sake—not to raise revenue, nor simply to encourage infant industries, but to enrich American manufacturers who are already rich at the expense of other Americans, most of whom are not rich—is Mr. McKinley's doctrine of what is good for this country. And that idea commands the earnest support of a great majority of the Republicans, and is absolutely the only doctrine on which the bulk of the party can fairly be said to be agreed. Mr. McKinley has never departed from it. He has worked early and late and very hard for it. He got it embodied in the statutes of the country. He is by far the most convinced, devoted, distinguished, and efficient protectionist of modern times. Why should he not aspire to be his party's candidate for the Presidency? And why should his party not take him as its candidate?

To the last question there are many answers. In the first place, protection of the McKinley sort is not a living issue in American politics to-day. It was "put to sleep," in the prize-ring phrase, in 1890 and 1892. No sane politician would dare in 1896 to propose its resuscitation. The Republicans will, of course, denounce the results of the Democratic policy, but they will not dare to propose the substitution of their own. And they will not dare to put in nomination a man whose candidacy would be, in effect, a declaration in favor of the dead tariff of 1890. In the next place, candidates are not generally selected because they represent the views of the great body of the party, but are much more apt to be taken because they do not represent those ideas, but are more attractive to the loosely-attached members of the opposite party. That was the principle on which Lincoln was substituted for Seward in 1860, and, in most recent times, Harrison for Blaine in 1888. It is the principle on which Mr. McKinley was set aside in 1892 and will be again in 1896.

Again, and this is the most important point, Mr. McKinley is not sound on finance. It is charitable to him to say that on this question he does not know his own mind. He has coquetted shamelessly with the silver men and the Populists. It is more than probable that he will do so some more in the South, where his party has made many disgraceful coalitions in this direction. It may be that the Republicans may take a man no more sound than he—Mr. Reed, for instance, but Mr. Reed is a man who knows what honest money is. If he chooses, he can define and defend it. He does not suffer, as Mr. McKinley does, from mental incapacity and obfuscation. He would probably, in any great emergency, if he had the responsibility of Executive action, do what was right. At any rate, he could if he chose. Mr. McKinley could not, for he could not see what was right, and he could not understand it if some one told him. He would simply yield to pressure, and more readily in the wrong direction than in the right.

There is another point of interest in Mr. McKinley's plan of operations. He is plainly trying to work up the Southern delegations. He may succeed in that, but it will not help him greatly. There is no record of any candidate for the Presidency in a Republican Convention who has won by means of the Southern delegations. Mr. Sherman made a vigorous and not very scrupulous effort to capture them in 1880, while he was in the Treasury. He got the Southern vote, but he lost the nomination. Mr. Arthur tried the same tactics in 1884, with the same result. Mr. Blaine worked in the same direction in 1888, and failed. Mr. Harrison had a strong Southern support in 1892 in the convention, but had he not been strong enough elsewhere to disregard that he would very likely have failed also. The fact is that the South has for many years been treated by the Republicans solely as a field in which to raise a crop of delegates. It has never been seriously contested at the polls since 1868. The result has been a very shabby and tricky lot of Southern Republican politicians whom no one can trust, and whose support is rather hurtful than helpful to a candidate. On the whole, therefore, Mr. McKinley's chances for the nomination are not good.

Mr. T. C. Platt would do well to recognize this fact.

THE CASE OF MR. MURUAGA.

Whether or not Mr. Gresham has deemed it worth while to call the attention of the Madrid Government to the curious conduct of its representative in Washington, it is a matter of which the Spanish Ministry is bound to take note sooner or later, either by his recall or by an admonition to him not to make his Government unnecessarily ridiculous. It is very plain that Mr. Muruaga is not equipped with the kind of mind needed to preserve the dignity of his office or to command the respect of people of ordinary intelligence.

On the first publication of Capt. Crossman's statement of facts in the Allianca case, the Spanish Minister gravely compared it to the stock stories of the sea serpent, which modern opinion explains by undue indulgence in drink. When the absurdity of this piece of Castilian humor was manifest, the Spanish Minister invented the hypothesis that the Allianca was fired upon by a filibuster craft fitted out in the States, with the object of embroiling Spain with this country. When he found that this theory also was treated with merited ridicule, he fell back on the general proposition that there was no getting at the truth by the statements of the Captain, officers, crew, and passengers of the Allianca, because there were no Spaniards among them, the assumption being that only Spanish blood confers the capacity for an accurate report of facts. Then came the statement of the Captain of the Spanish gunboat, which not only disproved all the Minister's theories as to the facts, but put him in a painful dilemma, since either the Spaniard as a naval officer or the Spaniard as a diplomatist had lapsed from racial accuracy.

Whatever we may find it proper to do in respect to Mr. Muruaga's offensive talk, the matter is really a serious one for the Spanish Government. It would be pleasanter to have a gentleman of sense and self-respect as the representative of Spain, but it is not absolutely essential. If he does not break out in a new spot, we could get on with him. But we should say that he would be very annoying to the Spanish Ministry, and that they would, for their own peace of mind, try to find some station for him where his peculiar qualities, if not more useful, might be less dangerous than they are here.

MAYOR STRONG'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Some time ago Mayor Strong took the sensible ground that he was not responsible for the action of the Legislature, and announced that he proposed to perform his own duties without regard to what that body did or refrained from doing.

By the one act of giving him power to remove the heads of municipal departments and appoint their successors the Legislature opened the way for the Mayor to a wide field of activity in improving municipal administration. This puts the responsibility upon him for any unnecessary delay in performing his own part, within the limit of his official power, and no delay is justified by the failure of the Legislature to do its duty.

Mr. Strong was elected Mayor of this city, not to secure changes in the law or to distribute spoils to political organizations, but to lift the management of municipal affairs out of the mire into which it had been sunk by Tammany, and place it upon a non-partisan business basis. That was the task for which he was elected and which he pledged himself to perform to the best of his ability. He is bound to use such power as he has to the utmost for that purpose.

Everybody knows that the exposures made last year of the abuses in the Police Department were what chiefly aroused the people to an appreciation of the condition of their local affairs and induced them to unite regardless of party ties for the election of a non-partisan ticket. The first duty of the Mayor on coming into office was to do what lay in his power to remedy the flagrant evils that had been revealed. It was not until authority was given him to reconstitute the Police Commission that he could do much, but he has had that power for several weeks and nothing has been done. The one Commissioner whom he has appointed is powerless, and it has been amply shown that he cannot hope for the co-operation of any of his colleagues.

Every day emphasizes not only the need of a reconstitution of the Police Commission in order to accomplish the work which Mayor Strong was elected to do, but the danger to public interests of the highest import of continued delay. The attitude of Murray and Kerwin is not different toward the cause of police reform from that of Martin, the Tammany Commissioner. They are as far as he from being the kind of public officers the Mayor was expected to have at the head of departments, or the kind that must be placed there if the Police Department is to be regenerated.

The only excuse that Mayor Strong can have for his failure to put the police under the direction of men who will reorganize the force, change the regulations, and enforce responsibility throughout the department, is that he is waiting for action by the Legislature upon pending measures. But why should he wait longer? He is no more responsible now than he was two months ago for the action of the Legislature, and he is just as much bound to perform his own duty to the people of the city without consulting the Legislature or politicians of either party. There is no knowing what the Legislature will do or when it will be done. The Mayor should wait no longer. He should give Mr. Andrews three new colleagues with whom he can work and accomplish something. He can adapt himself to the requirements of changes in the law when they are made, and in the meantime it is his duty to use all the power he has and discharge the responsibility laid upon him for the improvement in municipal administration for which the people have waited so patiently these ten weeks.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

The Administration does not seem to have had any choice but to ask for the recall of the Hawaiian Minister. Mr. Thurston's zeal for the Government of his adopted islands does not seem to have been according to knowledge, and certainly it has not been according to diplomatic usage. He has regarded himself as a missionary of the Hawaiian cause to the American people, and has forgotten that he is not accredited to the American people at large, but to the Government which represents them in their intercourse with foreign nations. He has not been at all careful to confine his official communications to the Government, nor even to avoid the attitude of appealing from the Administration to the people.

The chief overt act of discourtesy charged against him is the publication of official correspondence before it had been submitted to the Secretary of State. Of course, no Government could permit or overlook such an offense upon the part of a Minister accredited to it. Senator Hale of Maine, in spite of his own extreme addiction to the cause of the Hawaiian Government, has the candor to admit this. There is already in operation in this country an informal and unofficial "literary bureau" of the Hawaiian Republic, and it was no more necessary than it was proper for Mr. Thurston to convert his legation into an official literary bureau. It happens that almost the very first diplomatic precedent that our Government had occasion to make was to establish the impropriety of an appeal to the people by a foreign Minister who was dissatisfied with his treatment by the Government. This was done by Washington in requesting the recall of "Citizen Genet" in 1793.

Genet had in effect been appealing to the people against the Admanistration, and had probably been abetted in this course by members of the Administration, such was the curious effect of our early experiments in "bipartisanship." In that case it required a considerable degree of courage to assert and maintain the dignity of the young Republic, at the risk of giving offense to a powerful nation to which also we were under heavy obligations. Genet, indeed, had complicated his official misbehavior with manifestations of personal disrespect to the President, such as are not charged upon Mr. Thurston. These Washington ignored, but he did not hesitate to demand the recall of the obnoxious Minister upon the ground of excessive and indiscreet zeal.

Mr. Thurston's mistake seems to have been that he regarded his official residence in the United States as simply an extension of the mission which he had previously undertaken to influence American sentiment in favor of the Hawaiian revolutionists. He has failed to recognize that a missionary is considerably restricted in his operations when he becomes an accredited Minister. It is to be hoped that his successor will be more willing to submit to the restraints that are essential to the diplomatic intercourse of civilized nations.

PLATT'S WOODCHUCK.

A poll of Mr. Platt's Senate indicates that he is by no means sure of a majority in it for the "Lexow bills." It is even intimated that the only hope of the passage of those measures is by the conciliation of the Tammany Senators. A Lexow-Tammany alliance would be quite the most ridiculous outcome that could possibly be of the labors of Lexow last year as a "reformer." It would be like a "combine" of Hercules with Augeas's stablemen.

Nevertheless, the very insecurity of Platt's power thus evinced is a reason why he is obliged to take every possible means of consolidating it. He is in the position of the boy of the familiar legend when the difficulties of capturing the woodchuck were pointed out to him, and he made answer that he must get him, for the family was out of meat. Things have, indeed, come to a desperate pass with the Boss when he is not sure that he even owns his own Legislature. That body was conceded to him at the beginning of its session. As its co-operation was evidently necessary to secure the reforms demanded by the people, reformers at the outset spake Platt fair, and appealed to his better nature, and argued how much more advantageous it would be to him to allow reform in moderation than to refuse all reform. This way of talking has now entirely disappeared. It has gone out because it has become evident that the legislators, whose gratitude is well known to be a lively sense of favors to come, are by no means sure that they will not fare better by deserting Platt than by sticking to him. They see very plainly that he does not own the Mayor of the city and with equal plainness that he does not own the Governor of the State. As he can do nothing for them except through one or the other of these officials, they can see no reason why he should continue to own them. There are five loaves and two small fishes in the State Department of Public Works, but what are they among so many? There are many loaves and fishes in the Police Department of the city, and it must be his aim to convince the lawmakers that he has or will have the disposal of them. Now that anti-Platt controls the city Department of Public Works, the Police Department is Platt's woodchuck. But the statesmen see the difficulties of the capture. It is futile to point them to the friendly Kerwin and Murray and the not inimical Martin when they know that those dispensers of good things hold their power of dispensing at the mercy of Mayor Strong, and that it is a mystery to everybody but the Mayor, and very possibly to him also, that they are still in office. Hence the outlook for Platt is gloomy, and for the public correspondingly bright. A boss dethroned by the defection of his own henchmen is as moral and useful a spectacle as a boss overthrown by popular indignation.

MARCH RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Railway earnings for the second week of March afford ample ground for the reports of improved business conditions which come almost daily from railroad men throughout the South and West. In some sections of the country the improvement is aggravatingly slow, but it is perceptible, and the railroads are quick to feel its effects. That some roads should feel the impetus of quickening traffic sooner than others is not surprising. Local conditions, which have much to do with the business of a railroad, of course differ radically in different localities, and it is seldom that any two roads will feel the effect of competition in the same degree.

It is not strange, therefore, that while the Missouri Pacific, Atchison, and other roads are so slowly approaching substantial prosperity, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Texas and Pacific, and other Southwestern lines are able to report remarkable increases in earnings. The Big Four system also appears to be coming in for a share of good luck, for, according to some of its officers, the company has not cars enough to handle the business that offers. To remedy this shortcoming, the Directors have authorized President Ingalls to expend about $350,000 in new equipment. Scarcely a day now passes that does not bring to public notice an order of some railroad company for new freight cars.

The record of the second week of this month in the matter of increased earnings is considerably better than the record for the first week. Furthermore, the second week's figures are significant, inasmuch as they disclose positive strength in hitherto weak quarters. Of the roads which report increased earnings for the second week of March there are the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with the extraordinary advance of $54,700; the Texas and Pacific, $24,711; the International and Great Northern, $15,629; the Norfolk and Western, $13,500; the Mexican Central, $23,000; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $11,346; the Chesapeake and Ohio, $8,743; the Pittsburg and Western, $7,409; the Lake Erie and Western, $9,339, and the Mexican National, $12,367.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg reports for the same period an increase in earnings of nearly $13,000; the Toledo, St. Louis and San Francisco, $5,000; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $9,100; the St. Louis and Southwestern, $4,500, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, $5,000. The Missouri Pacific, on a business reaching $416,000 for the week, shows a loss of only $7,000 as compared with last year.

TOO MUCH INSPECTION.

Among the bills now before the Assembly is one introduced by Mr. Ainsworth, which provides for the extension of the present system of factory inspection to all retail stores in New-York City and Brooklyn and throughout the State.

Although general in its language, and thereby directly affecting the regulation and control of considerably over 100,000 stores in the State, owned by private individuals, the measure is confessedly aimed by its promoters at the large retail dry goods and combination stores in this city.

With all due respect to those philanthropic women of New-York who stand behind this bill, there are several good reasons why it should not become a law.

In the first place, it is a distinctly Socialistic measure. It tends, in this instance, to put private business under State control. In effect, it prescribes the character of private labor and the manner of its employment. The excuse for National and State and municipal regulation of corporations lies in the fact that they operate under specific franchises from the people, and are therefore under specific obligations to the people.

In the second place, the proposed remedy is out of proportion to the alleged evil. There is no necessity for such stringent legislation, even if it were justified by the American theory of government.

People do not buy goods in stores where they are not well treated by the clerks, and clerks, in the nature of things, are not likely to show interest in their work or treat customers well if they are themselves badly treated by their employers.

It is manifest, therefore, that, under these conditions, with these stores open in every part to the people, and engaged, as they are, in the most earnest competition for public favor and patronage, there cannot exist, without quick public recognition and effective condemnation and protest, abuses of employés of sufficient gravity to call for legislative interference by the State. The clerks in retail stores, as is well known, largely determine the character and success of the stores.

Public sentiment is alert, and the grievances of the clerks in the retail stores, whatever may be their nature, will best adjust themselves, like most other grievances of individual labor, if left free from Governmental interference, which generally tends to magnify evils rather than correct them.

The Cuban authorities might consider with profit the method recently adopted by the Sultan of Muscat for the suppression of a rebellion against his authority. Instead of sending abroad by telegraph daily accounts of from three to fifteen battles, and playfully terming this process "the complete restoration of peace," it seems that the more practical Arabian monarch took out his pocketbook, and for the modest sum of $16,000 hired his recalcitrant subjects to lay down their arms and to let their duly appointed ruler enter his palace once more, remount his throne, and resume the dispensation of patronage and justice. It would probably cost a little more than $16,000 to mollify all the Cuban rebels, but the high rate of cable tolls must also be taken into account, and the immediate expenditure of even $200,000 would be quite justifiable as a wise economy. That amount, divided among the forty brigands against whom some twelve or fifteen thousand troops have been waging successful war for several months, would give each of them $5,000. No brigand, by the strictest attention to business, could reasonably expect to accumulate more than that. Life in the tropics is so inexpensive, and for a man with $5,000 in his pajamas is so idyllic, that never again would a machete be used for any purpose more terrible than the fashioning of a swizzle-stick. Muscat is said to be the hottest town on earth, but it is fairly warm in Cuba, too, just now, and there can be little doubt that the Iman's system of conquest would flourish as well in the Ever Faithful Isle as on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

Four men killed by the fall of a tenement house in Orchard Street—four men indicted for manslaughter. The link between these curiously well-balanced phenomena is the verdict of a Coroner's jury composed of men who were competent to perform the duties imposed upon them.

Five thousand negroes gathered on a wharf at Savannah, Tuesday, and wildly cheered two hundred other negroes as they sailed away in hopeful expectation of finding new and better homes in Liberia. Many amusing scenes marked the departure, and the emigrants laughed and sang. Of course not one of these people had any idea of the fate that awaits them in an African wilderness, or that the experiment they were about to make has already been tried time and again with no other result than to prove its absolute impracticability. It is only necessary to read the report just submitted to the New-York State Colonization Society by Prof. O. F. Cook to be sure that canaries released in Winter on a Dakota prairie would have about as much chance to develop into eagles as these deluded blacks have for bettering their condition across the sea. Prof. Cook, with every motive for presenting the condition of Liberia in the best possible light, finds little to write about except the high death rate that prevails there, the complete failure of the attempts so far made to establish a system of education, the persistence of the native population in remaining savages, and the discouraging tendency of negroes imported from abroad to lapse into a state not appreciably different. "Much is possible in Liberia," he says, "but the agencies of improvement at present in operation are likely to prove utterly inadequate to the work of inaugurating an era of progress." The poor wretches who sang about "going home" are simply on the way toward tangled forests, a deadly climate, and association with a race whose advancement toward civilization has consisted in acquiring a good share of its vices. A heavy responsibility for their deception rests upon somebody, white or black. Somebody, white or black, is profiting by it. To know who that somebody is would be interesting.

GLADSTONE'S NEW BOOK

A Concordance to the Psalter Made Long Ago, but Just Published.

The indefatigable Mr. Gladstone has just brought out a handsome edition of the Psalter in the Prayer-Book version, with a concordance of his own, made nearly fifty years ago, probably soon after he had retired from Sir Robert Peel's Government. Accompanying the concordance are a considerable number of suggestions as to the devotional uses of the different Psalms, the various readings of puzzling passages, and a few explanatory notes on particular verses. Mr. Gladstone speaks of the Prayer-Book version as one of "incomparable beauty." But to this phrase The London Spectator objects, declaring that, while there are many passages in the Psalms, as translated in the Bible, which are inferior to those of the earlier Psalter, there are also many which are superior to it both in poetry and rhythm, to say nothing of fidelity. "Could not Mr. Gladstone give us," asks The Spectator, "a second edition, and greatly increase the number of his explanatory notes? The notes are very scanty, and there are none at all to any Psalm after the eighty-seventh. The concordance is one of great value, and a work of considerable labor."

Royal Etiquette in a Beehive.

An article in one of the London weeklies on "American Etiquette" has moved a correspondent of the paper to call attention to a habit prevailing in the bee world that would seem to prove the observance among those little creatures of certain very strict rules of courtesy.

"Bees in a hive," declares the writer, "never turn their backs on the queen. The members of her retinue (the ladies in waiting) are ranged dutifully round her, and the same order is maintained as the queen passes on her way. One of the surest ways of finding the queen (no easy task) is to look for a cluster of bees, the various members of which are standing in a circle, their bodies radiating outward, like the spokes of a wheel. It is believed that queens do not use their stings, except in a battle royal—a conflict with a rival. They may be handled at all times with impunity, even put in the mouth (experto crede) without showing any resentment, save by a bite! In a royal sister alone, they seem to recognize a 'foeman worthy of their steel.' Is this etiquette, too? or has it stretched to the verge of prejudice?

"It is true, bees have been known to kill a new queen by suffocation, technically called 'incasing,' but the process has been explained as denoting an exuberance of loyalty and joy at finding a new sovereign, who is thus literally 'smothered by kindness,' and in a sense by kisses."

High Praise for William Watson.

From The London Spectator.

Lord Rosebery has conferred a pension of £100 a year on Mr. William Watson, on whom, we think, he might well have also conferred the laureateship, without risking the condemnation of any judgment worth considering, unless Mr. Swinburne's earliest plays "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Erechtheus," should be set against Mr. Watson's noble lyrics and odes. Even then, what Mr. Swinburne has achieved in fire, richness, and melody, would not outweigh the lofty and singularly crystal beauty of Mr. Watson's elegiacs, and the delicate humor of his more familiar verse. It does Lord Rosebery great credit to have singled out Mr. Watson for this honor, all the more so that the general drift of his verse, whenever it touches, as it sometimes does, the fringe of political events, indicates a tone of thought and feeling with which the Gladstonian party would not be in perfect sympathy. But political distinctions are lost sight of in the glory of all true poetry.

Intemperance of a New Kind.

A new form of intemperance has been discovered in the habit of a House-of-Refuge inmate of Rondout, N. Y.; the woman had acquired a craving for red ink, and, procuring a full bottle recently, she drank the contents and died very promptly from aniline poisoning. It is a curious fact that violet and red inks have an agreeable taste, and that school children frequently have the habit of sucking these inks from their pens. It may be well to call attention generally to the danger that lurks in this habit.—American Therapist.

Hunting in Somaliland.

From The London World.

Sir Henry Tichborne, who returned to town at the end of last week from Somaliland, has had excellent sport during the three months that he was away. Part of the time he had the companionship of Mr. Seton-Karr, but for some six weeks he was alone, and his bag included two lions, two rhinoceroses, an ostrich with eight eggs, four leopards, and any number of antelopes, hartebeests, and hyenas.

A Pathetic Story Briefly Told.

In a "Procession of English Lyrics," collected by Mr. Quiller Couch, appears the following epitaph written by Sir H. Wotton for the tomb of Sir Albertus Morton's wife:

"He first deceased; she for a little tried
To live without him, liked it not, and died."

"DIE WALKÜRE" AT THE OPERA

One of the Best Performances of the Work Ever Given at the Metropolitan.

There was not a very large audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The music drama of the evening was "Die Walküre," which, for some occult reason, is less attractive to the public here than any other Wagner work, except "Das Rheingold." Those who stayed away, however, missed a rare treat. It is quite safe to say that Mr. Damrosch's season reached its artistic climax last night. The performance of "Die Walküre" was one of the best ever given in the Metropolitan Opera House. It held the audience to the closest attention from beginning to end, and at the conclusion of each act there was a demonstration of the warmest enthusiasm. The general excellence of the performance had more to do with this than any striking individual merit, but it must be said that the substitution of Frau Sucher for Fräulein Kutscherra in the rôle of Sieglinde was what brought the performance up to the high watermark.

Taking it all in all, it was the best interpretation of the part ever given in America. This may be said without disrespect for the memory of Lilli Lehmann, whose Sieglinde accentuated the heroic side of the character—so generally slighted—a little too much, and detracted from the contrast which ought to exist between the Volsung's bride and the Valkyr. Frau Sucher, with dramatic art of the highest order, presented to the audience a true daughter of Wotan, who was yet a loving, passionate woman. She was noble, majestic, but always winning. The music, too, lies within the present scope of her voice, which was in excellent condition last night, and consequently she sang admirably. It is not going too far to say that it was the most satisfactory performance she has given.

Herr Rothmühl's Siegmund was naturally better last night than it was at the first performance. He was easier in the part and sang with greater freedom. The result was that with Frau Sucher he gave a far better rendering of the great love duet of the first act. There is still room for improvement in his acting, which is angular and not always the result of careful study. But his conception of the part is correct, and his interpretation of it has increased respect for his abilities. Fräulein Brema appeared as Brünnhilde for the second time, and deepened the impression which she made at her first performance. She used her powerful voice with great generosity, and filled every phrase with a dramatic meaning that came from deep and earnest sympathy with the text. No doubt this woman, who is now at the maturity of her vocal powers, has yet something to do in developing her skill in their employment, and it may fairly be said that she has a future before her.

Herr Fischer's Wotan is past praising. It was up to its level last night, barring a little weariness of voice. Herr Behrens was acceptable again as Hunding, and the chorus of Valkyrior was fairly good. Mr. Damrosch read the score well, and the orchestra played commendably, though the strings left something to be desired in the way of brilliancy of tone.

MORE OF "THE TWO GENTLEMEN"

Two Extra Performances of Shakespeare's Comedy to be Given at Daly's.

After Mr. Daly's announcement of the withdrawal of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" from the stage of Daly's there was a sudden increase in the demand for seats to see this seldom-acted Shakespearean comedy. Yesterday's matinée, which was announced as the final performance, drew an audience which completely filled the theatre. This, and the further fact that there has been a constant demand from regular patrons of Daly's for more opportunities to see this delightful production, has induced Mr. Daly to modify the programme which he had prepared. He now announces a farewell evening performance of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" for Friday night, and another matinée of the comedy for Saturday.

This change will curtail the run of "Nancy and Company," the revival of which was so favorably received on Tuesday night. This play will be acted only to-night and on Saturday and Monday evenings. Miss Rehan has never been seen in two more delightfully contrasting characters than Julia and Nancy.

The new farce, "A Bundle of Lies," will be produced next Tuesday night.

Extra Performances of German Opera.

In view of the exceptional success of the season of Wagner opera in German at the Metropolitan Opera House and in response to numerous requests, it has been decided to give three extra performances next week at popular prices to enable those who could not afford the opera schedule to enjoy Wagner at a more moderate price, and in order to do this it has been necessary to cancel dates in Washington and Baltimore, so that the company can return to New-York from Philadelphia, where it plays on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of next week. The week will, therefore, be a very active one, as on Tuesday "Lohengrin" will be given in New-York; Thursday, "Die Walküre," and Friday, "Tannhäuser," while on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday "Tristan and Isolde," "Siegfried," and "Die Meistersinger" will be given in the order named. The three performances at popular prices in New-York will be given with the identical casts that have made them so successful during the present season, and the opportunity will certainly be taken by large numbers to hear Wagner at prices much lower than generally.

Prof. Blackie's Translation.

The London Athenaeum tells, but does not vouch for, the following story about the late Prof. Blackie. The tale is as old as the sun myth, but is none the less likely to be true for that:

"When Blackie was a candidate for the Chair of Greek in Edinburgh, the professorship was in the gift of the Town Council, and one of the Councillors was Dick, the Principal of a Veterinary College in the city. Dick, like most of the Electors, knew no Greek, but, unlike his colleagues, he possessed a solitary Greek book, some medical treatise in an edition of the sixteenth century, or the seventeenth, nicely peppered with contractions. This volume he presented to all who called to solicit his vote, and requested them to translate a passage. Most of the candidates declined to be examined; Dr. W. Smith (afterward Sir W. Smith) rashly made the attempt, but he failed to unravel the contractions, and came to a standstill. Blackie was more adroit. Guessing the qualifications of his examiner, at their true rate, he gave him a most fluent translation, entirely the offspring of his imagination, and won the Principal's vote."

France Annoyed and Alarmed.

From The London Spectator.

M. Jules Roche on Tuesday made a speech in the French Chamber which appears to have produced a profound sensation. He declared that the German military reform of 1893 placed at the disposal of her Emperor two armies, one of 550,000 men, ready for action; the other, millions strong, ready to supply all losses. The French, on the contrary, though they also had placed millions under training, had only a movable army of 406,000 men, 60,000 of whom were in Algeria, though in modern war the secret of victory was rapid and violent attack, shattering the enemy's organization. He expos

TRIBULATIONS OF SPAIN

Another Disaster at Sea, Official Duplicity, and Colonial War.

STEAMER CARPIO'S CREW PERISHED

Persistent Assertions that the Reina Regente is Not Known to be Lost—A Liberal Ministry Expected.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from San Fernando, near Cadiz, says that the coast near Conil, somewhat further south, is strewn with wreckage, uniforms, flags, and numerous other articles from the lost cruiser Reina Regente.

The officials along the coast have forbidden the people to approach the points where the wreckage has been cast up, ostensibly to prevent the scenes of anguish which would accompany the search for the bodies of friends or relatives.

The officials refuse to say what they are doing to recover bodies and wreckage. The people believe they are doing nothing.

A dispatch from Seville says the Spanish steamer Carpio, which sailed hence for that port, Feb. 27, is supposed to have been lost in the recent heavy gales. It is believed that all of her crew have perished.

The Standard's correspondent in Madrid sends this dispatch:

"Señor Morayta, the Professor of History in the University of Madrid and a conspicuous author, has written a letter to the Barcelona press dealing with the crisis. He fled to Lisbon to avoid a warrant for his arrest, issued by the military chiefs. Other Republican journalists have fled to France for the same reason. Some agitation is reported officially among the Republicans of Valencia and Barcelona.

"The whole question at issue is how to reconcile the pretensions of Gen. Campos and the military officials to bring such cases into the military courts under articles of the penal code, which every Spanish Government and Supreme Court has decided have been virtually repealed by the laws providing trial by jury in the civil courts for all press offenses except treason.

"Counsel for the journalists have already raised the question of the competence of the military courts. The chief difficulty in the situation is to find Liberal statesmen willing to assist Señor Sagasta in reversing the Liberal policy in such cases. Any Cabinet now taking office must be prepared to do this, but many Liberal and all the Republican Deputies would obstruct the movement.

"Gamazo, Maura, Canalejas, and Gonzalez have declared that they will not accept office under Sagasta if he support the military method of dealing with press offenses."

MADRID, March 20.—El Imparcial says that the report that the wreck of the missing cruiser Reina Regente has been discovered is without foundation.

The Alfonso XII., which was sent out to search for the missing ship, has, the paper asserts, returned from her cruise without having obtained any news regarding the fate of the cruiser.

The Government still hopes that the Reina Regente, having run short of coal, has been blown into the Atlantic, and may yet be heard from.

The Correspondencia reiterates the assertion that the Reina Regente was discovered sunk in shallow water at Bajo Aceitunos, adding that the wreck was just visible at low tide.

The paper also says that the cruiser Alfonso XII. has brought from the wreck the bodies of thirty of the crew of the wrecked ship. The Alfonso XII. will return to the scene of the wreck with divers and dragging apparatus.

A cushion washed ashore at Tarifa has been identified as having come from the cabin of the Reina Regente.

It is asserted here that Admiral Pasquin, Minister of Marine, knows the truth regarding the missing cruiser, but that no official announcement of her fate will be printed until a new Cabinet shall have been formed.

Meanwhile Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the officers and crew of the ship belonged, are in general mourning.

The women of these cities are heaping maledictions upon the heads of the Moorish Embassy, whom they look upon as the cause of the disaster, as it was upon her return trip from conveying them to Tangier, that the cruiser was lost.

The editors of The Resumen, The Justicia, and The Ideal, who were concerned in the publications which gave rise to the recent rioting here, were yesterday examined by the Military Judge.

SANTANDER, March 20.—A detachment of troops consisting of 319 men started for Cuba this morning to reinforce the Government forces on that island.

HAVANA, March 20.—The steamer Alfonso XIII. arrived at Guantanamo to-day with two battalions of infantry, which were embarked at Barcelona.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is unofficially stated here—the information coming from entirely reliable sources—that the Spanish Ministry will be liberal in politics.

The Ministry which resigned a few days ago represented liberal political principles, and it was at first believed that its successor would be conservative. The belief that the new Ministry will be liberal is based upon the fact that the Chambers are now in session, and that, if dissolved, a new election could not be held before July.

The budget for the next fiscal year has not yet been voted, and if the Chambers were dissolved no appropriations could be made for that period. There is apparently no doubt that Gen. Martinez Campos will be selected to form the Ministry, in view of the fact that a strong man is needed at the present time. In him the people have great confidence.

Late copies of Havana papers, which reached here this morning, contain the intelligence that five of the six provinces in Cuba are in a peaceful condition. The insurgents are located in the sixth province, Santiago de Cuba. These papers state that the insurgents do not exceed 700 in number, and that they are divided into small bands, who are carrying on a guerilla warfare, without sufficient force to conduct an aggressive campaign.

NICARAGUA AND VENEZUELA.

Cabinet Conference on Application of American Principles.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The prospect of serious complication through European encroachment on Venezuela and Nicaragua caused a special Cabinet conference this afternoon. There is no doubt that these subjects are considered by the President and Secretary Gresham as of greater import than the Alianca incident or the recall of Minister Thurston.

The conference was attended by the President, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney, and Secretary Lamont. It lasted several hours, but Mr. Lamont withdrew early. Mr. Gresham remained with Mr. Cleveland some time after his colleagues had left.

It is said that Mr. Bayard has failed to arrange the Mosquito troubles with the British Government in a manner satisfactory to the United States.

Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua demanding an indemnity for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British Consular agent, from Bluefields, and the report that a British war ship is on her way to enforce the demand, are the latest known phases of the Bluefields affair.

In the Venezuelan affair there are such adversaries as Great Britain, France, and Germany, with Belgium as an incidental factor. The claim of Great Britain to Venezuelan territory is the main cause for alarm. To this is added the prospect that Germany will send war ships to collect a large amount of money, guaranteed German contractors for the construction of the Central Venezuelan Railroad.

France and Belgium have a common ground for disturbing the peace of the little South American republic, namely, the expulsion of the French and Belgium Ministers from that country.

France will send a naval vessel to take these envoys home. The Monroe doctrine contains ample authority, it is said, for the United States to display an active interest in the threatening attitude of Great Britain and Germany. While the probable action of France and Belgium does not seemingly come within the scope of the doctrine, it is understood to be the belief of this Government that all four of the powers involved will join issue in opposition to the United States to secure their several ends.

The conference at the White House to-day was necessarily of a strictly secret character, but it is learned to-night on good authority that nothing definite was agreed upon.

JAPAN'S NEW CHIEF COMMANDER

Augury of Peace in the Appointment of Marshal Prince Komatsu.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Special significance is attached here to the appointment of Marshal Prince Komatsu as commander in chief of all Japanese armies. It is regarded as an indication that an armistice between China and Japan will be speedily agreed upon, or that Japan believes that the peace negotiations will be speedily settled.

Being in command of the three Japanese armies, Prince Komatsu, upon a notification that hostilities were to cease, could bring them to a close without unnecessary delay. This might not be the case if the office of commander in chief should remain unfilled.

In other words, Prince Komatsu's selection as commander in chief of the Japanese armies is a strong confirmation of the belief that has existed here for ten days, that the end of the Chino-Japanese war is near at hand.

The appointment of Mr. Matsugata as Minister of Finance at Tokio is believed to have been dictated by sound financial reasons. Mr. Matsutaga held for twelve years the portfolio of Finance, and was subsequently the Prime Minister of the empire. He conducted Japan through some of her most important financial history and inaugurated the policy which led to the withdrawal of her depreciated currency, and the resumption of specie payments. In view of the large war indemnity which China may pay to Japan it is necessary that the Japanese Minister of Finance should be an exceptionally able financier in order that these funds shall be wisely and prudently managed.

The new Minister of War is Gen. Yamagata. This is the officer who fought the celebrated battle of Ping Yang, and who returned to Japan some weeks ago on account of illness.

LONDON, March 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this morning publishes a dispatch saying that four Japanse war ships have arrived at Taku, and are searching vessels there for articles contraband of war.

DEATH OF PRINCE OF LIPPE.

His Heir Will Be Under Regency of the Kaiser's Brother-in-Law.

BERLIN, March 20.—A dispatch from Detmold announces the death there this morning of Prince Gonthier Frederick Waldemar, the reigning Prince of Lippe. He was born April 18, 1824.

The North German Gazette says that he made provision in his will that Prince Adolphe Guillaume Victor of Schaumburg-Lippe, brother-in-law to Emperor William, should act as Regent during the minority of the son of Prince Adolphe, who will eventually succeed the dead Prince.

Prince Waldemar was the second son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. He succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 8, 1875. He was married Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born Aug. 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. The only living brother of the deceased Prince is Prince Alexander, born Jan. 16, 1831, formerly Captain in the Hanoverian Army.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the collateral lineages of Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Biesterfeld, and others.

The Prince has not a civil list. For the expenses of the Court are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium—farms and forests—which are an indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince.

The designated Regent of this cozy little principality of 469 English square miles and 128,495 souls, Prince Adolphe Guillaume Victor, born July 20, 1859, at Buckeburg, was married at Berlin Nov. 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, born April 12, 1866. He is a Prussian Major and Chief of Squadron in the regiment of Hussards, "Koenig Wilhelm I."

SUIT AGAINST THE CRATHIE.

Counter-Claim Against the Owners of the Elbe in Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, March 20.—The trial of the action of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company against the owners of the British steamer Crathie for damages for the loss of the steamship Elbe was called in the civil court here this morning. The lawyer for the North German Lloyd argued that the Crathie alone was responsible for the disaster.

In claiming damages for the company, he held that umbargo ought to be placed on the Crathie until her owners indemnify the North German Lloyd for the loss of the Elbe, interest and costs of the suit included.

The lawyer representing the Crathie's owners made a counter-claim of damages, in view of the injury sustained by her in the collision. He demanded that the North German Lloyd give security for the damages and costs to the amount of 24,000 florins.

After making the formal statement, he informed the court that it had been impossible for the defendants to prepare the case in the short time since the action was begun, and asked that the trial be postponed for eight days. The request was granted. The court sat with closed doors.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Guatemala's Minister Denies Statements Made and Expects Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Laze Arraga, referring to-day to certain statements regarding the disputes between Guatemala and Mexico, emphatically denied that "Guatemalan authorities invaded Mexican territory." He said: "It is not true that the responsibility of the delay in the survey of the boundary line rests upon Guatemala, because the Guatemalan Boundary Commission engineers have worked always ahead of the Mexican Commission during the last eight years.

"It is not true that the Guatemalan Government has received a large revenue for concessions to cut timber; these concessions were almost invariably made in favor of Mexican citizens, and the revenue raised from this source is almost insignificant.

"As far as I am informed," continued Mr. Laze Arraga, "I do not see the reason why a peaceful settlement of the pending difficulties might not be soon reached."

DYNAMITE CARGO EXPLOSION.

Twenty-five Persons Killed and Many Buildings Shattered.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—While 9,000 cases containing 225,000 kilograms of dynamite, destined for Massluis, were being transferred by boats on the Rhine from German territory, near Lobith, yesterday evening, the cargoes of two of the boats exploded, blowing the boats and boatmen to atoms.

Latest reports from the vicinity of the accident say that a church in the village of Elten was shattered by the explosion, and fifty houses collapsed in Emmerich and Keeken. It is now said that twenty-five persons were killed.

The inhabitants of Lobith, Cleve, Salmorth, Tolkamer, Spick, and half a dozen other nearby places felt violent shocks and supposed that there was an earthquake.

Three bodies have been recovered. A girl was found dying in a pile of ruins. She lingered three hours in agony. The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained this evening. An inquiry has been begun in Cleve.

CANADIAN INTERESTS ABROAD.

Produce Exhibition, Cattle, Copyright, and Macdonald Monument.

LONDON, March 20.—A monster exhibition of colonial resources will be opened in Agricultural Hall next July. Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army will organize the exhibits of Canadian produce.

The Society of Authors secured more than 1,000 signatures to its petition against the Canadian copyright. All the most conspicuous writers and publishers signed it. The petition is now in the hands of Lord Ripon, Secretary of the Colonies.

The bronze work for the monument to be erected in Montreal to the memory of Sir John Macdonald has been completed and is ready to be shipped on the first steamer after the opening of navigation.

There is reason to expect that Belgium soon will remove its prohibition of Canadian cattle, as the results of consular inquiries disproving the existence of disease have been communicated by the Government to the Belgian Cabinet.

WHISTLER'S GENTLE ART FINED.

Lady Eden's Head Must Be Restored and Sir William Gets Damages.

PARIS, March 20.—A decision was rendered to-day in the suit brought by Sir William Eden against James McN. Whistler, the artist, to compel the latter to deliver Lady Eden's portrait and to pay £40 damages for having delayed the delivery.

The portrait was exhibited in the Champ de Mars Salon, and when the Salon was closed the artist, owing to a dispute over the price of the picture, refused to deliver it to Sir William, who thereupon instituted proceedings.

When the case first came to trial Whistler stated that he had effaced the head in the portrait.

To-day's decision directs Whistler to restore the picture, and to return Sir William's check, with interest at 5 per cent. The artist is condemned to pay £20 damages and the costs of the proceedings.

HEALY'S IRISH ELECTION BILL.

A Measure Which Was Opposed for Twenty Years Is Now Approved.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill introduced by Mr. T. M. Healy, member for the North Division of Louth, giving to every ratepayer in Ireland a vote in the borough in which he is rated, passed its second reading.

Though the measure is simply similar to the Municipal Franchise act, which has long been in force in England, it has been brought forward annually for the last twenty years and its progress blocked by the Conservative members of the House.

Mr. Balfour and other Conservative speakers to-day announced that they approved the measure.

THE OLD AND NEW PREMIERS.

Gladstone Returns This Week and Rosebery Is Advised to Travel.

LONDON, March 20.—It is announced that Mr. Gladstone will return to England at the end of the present week, and it is expected that he will deliver an address in the House of Commons as a tribute to the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, the retiring Speaker.

The leaders in the House are in hopes that the ex-Premier will act as mediator in the Speakership dead-lock.

Several of the London newspapers, in articles on the condition of Lord Rosebery's health, advise the Premier to make a sea voyage, in the belief that such a trip would be a benefit to him.

Death of a Beautiful Briton.

LONDON, March 20.—The Yorkshire Post announces the death at Mentone yesterday of the Duchess of Leinster, the noted beauty.

The Duchess of Leinster was the daughter of Lady Faversham. Gossip said, when she made her first appearance in the London drawing rooms, that her complexion had never been washed with water, but with milk. Gossip also said that her husband locked her out of doors one night that the snow fell, in order to emulate Petruchio. These are gossip's ways. The Duchess's country house at Carton, Maynooth, Ireland, has been described often, and her features were made familiar to the public by innumerable photographs.

La Touraine Pilgrims in Stamboul.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—The French Line steamer La Touraine, Capt. Santelli, with a large number of American excursionists in the Orient, arrived at this port yesterday. After a three days' visit she will proceed to Athens.

Italy's Imports and Exports.

ROME, March 20.—The customs report for the year 1894 shows that during last year, as compared with 1893, Italy's imports decreased 100,000,000 lire and her exports increased about 62,000,000 lire.

Protest Against Hungarian Laws.

ROME, March 20.—The allocution read at yesterday's consistory protests against the new ecclesiastical laws in Hungary and the delay in issuing exequaturs to Italian Bishops.

When Wilhelm Will Visit Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 20.—It is officially announced that Emperor Wilhelm will go to Friedrichsruhe March 26.

Mr. Gebhard Recovers His Scarfpin.

Frederick Gebhard made two visits to Police Headquarters yesterday to claim a valuable diamond scarfpin which he lost on Monday evening while leaving Abbey's Theatre, and which Policeman Frank Flynn had found and sent to Property Clerk Harriott.

The pin, which is set with a large pearl and twenty diamonds, and valued at $500, was restored to him after proper identification.

A scarfpin stolen from Mr. Gebhard not long ago was recovered by a Central Office detective.

CONTOUR OF PLATT'S HEAD

A Phrenological Examination by Dr. E. C. Beall.

BENEVOLENCE LARGE—JUSTICE LESS

The ex-Senator's Passion is to Excel—Vigilant as the Stars—Can Say Disagreeable Things Delightfully.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has "had his head examined."

The examination was made by Dr. Edgar C. Beall, and the results of the physician's investigation have been set forth in an article for The Phrenological Journal for April, advance sheets of which were sent out yesterday.

The statement of the political leader's ambitions and traits of character, as set forth in this article, is entertaining, although it will doubtless strike certain politicians that for an investigation satisfactory to them a probe is necessary. There are any quantity of men in the State who would give more than a nominal fee if an examination of the inside of the Tioga statesman's cranium could be made as well as the outside.

Dr. Beall says that in a great political leader "one would naturally expect to find as a dominant element the faculty most conspicuous in the English nation, namely, the sentiment of self-esteem or pride, self-assurance, a sense of personal power, importance, and not only confidence in his ability, but in his inherent right, to assume control."

Dr. Beall says this is not the case with Mr. Platt. He adds:

He is noted as a political leader, yet he has a form of head which a tyro in phrenological science would be most likely to associate with the character of a subordinate. His head is very low in the rear of the crown, on the median line, at self-esteem. The distance from the ear to that point is clearly shown in the profile portrait to be very short, while reverence, in the central top head, is strongly developed. Why, then, is he a leader instead of a follower? Simply because of his ambition. Approbativeness in his head is as large as self-esteem is small, so that it is a passion with him to excel. His motive in being a leader is therefore not, as most persons would suppose, a pleasure in controlling men for the sake of mere dictation, but for the sake of the distinction which such a position confers.

Dr. Beall says Mr. Platt "is as vigilant as the stars." His method of influencing people to serve him is by following the law of gentleness as opposed to violence. He possesses the element in which woman is the superior of man. He is fond of children. He also has the sentiment of friendship, and is a very sympathetic man.

The elevatation and fullness of the frontal top of Mr. Platt's head are noted especially. "Benevolence is large," the doctor says, "and, as is usualy the case in this combination, the sentiment of justice is considerably less."

The doctor does not speak further on this point, but doubtless John E. Milholland would corroborate anything he might say.

"Imitation, mirth, marvelousness, and love of beauty are all large," says the doctor. "The diameter at the temples is very marked in the region of music and mechanism. Constructiveness gives him the talent to organize and manage cliques and parties of men."

Dr. Beall says nothing of any recent changes in the diameter of the temples, but it seems likely that since Col. Strong became Mayor this diameter may have suffered a foot or two by the shrinking process.

"The intellect is phenomenal," Dr. Beall says: "The jutting and arched eyebrows denote accurate judgment of size, weight, and color. Mr. Platt could easily have succeeded as a literary professor.

"He discerns motions almost as if by clairvoyance, and has the art of saying and doing even disagreeable things in such a delightful manner that, like the famous Duke of Marlborough, he can give more pleasure by a refusal than most men confer in yielding assent."

It was evidently this "delightful manner" that gave such pleasure to George R. Malby at the time Mr. Platt decided to support Mr. Fish for Speaker of the Assembly—and there are others who have been witnesses of this delightful characteristic of Mr. Platt.

"He has a fair degree of latent vehemence. Combativeness is moderate." He has "patience, application, concentrativeness, or ability to continue a task to the finish without losing a thread."

Mr. Platt's height is given as 5 feet and 8½ inches, and his weight as 150 pounds. His temperament would be called cerebral or mental, for the brain is said to be decidedly predominant.

His head is lengthened out at the upper part in the back, according to Dr. Beall. It measures 22½ inches in circumference by 13½ from ear to ear over the top.

"From a phrenological point of view, he is one of the most interesting figures before the public," says the phrenologist.

Bayonne Infantry Elects Officers.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 20.—Company I, infantry, held its election last night. Realizing the consequences of the internal warfare which has been waged the company sought for harmony, and the threatened personalities were held in check.

However, the result caused considerable ill feeling in the defeated faction, and several members of it say they will leave the company. The original ticket, with Dr. Stephen V. Morris for Captain, was beaten.

The successful ticket was: Captain—Frederick G. Wilcox; First Lieutenant—Arthur L. MacFarlane; Second Lieutenant—George G. Rhoderick; Treasurer—Daniel J. Murray; Secretary—John F. Lee; First Sergeant—William W. Sparks; Second Sergeant—George E. Wheeler; Third Sergeant—Benjamin C. Clifton; Fourth Sergeant—Walter Worden; Fifth Sergeant—Richard Sunderman; First Corporal—Frederick J. Schmidt; Second Corporal—Frank Engle; Third Corporal—Walter H. Brown; Fourth Corporal—George F. Le Maire; Fifth Corporal—George S. Bogert.

Measurements were taken for uniforms, and the company will soon be equipped to drill in the Fourth Regiment Armory, in Jersey City.

A Winter Fatal to Old People.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The present Winter is proving extraordinarily fatal to old people. Between Feb. 18 and March 2 there were no less than 811 deaths notified in The Times, and of these the number aged seventy and upward was 352, or the large percentage of 43.4. In today's Times 117 deaths are announced, and in 47 cases the ages of the deceased are seventy or more. Perhaps the most interesting notice is the following:

COULBORN.—On the 2d inst., at The Slopes, New-Brighton, Cheshire, William Rushton Coulborn, in his 86th year; also, on the 28th ult., Edward Warburton Coulborn, aged 84 years; also, on the 23d ult., Richard Owen Coulborn, in his 83d year. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

"In death they were not divided"—three brothers, all living in the same house, all over eighty, all dying within three weeks, and all sharing the same obituary notice in The Times. Does it not suggest a rather pathetic little romance?

Latest Arrivals.

SS Maracaibo, Sukeforth, Maracaibo March 10, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Cevic, Capt. Nicol, from Liverpool March 6, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Was reported outside the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

A REED BOOM ON EXHIBITION

The ex-Speaker's Friends in Washington, However, Are Beginning to be Afraid of Gov. Morton.

There has been a small boom for ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed on exhibition in this town for two days. Mr. Reed was here in person Monday, quietly calling on a few friends. He was on his way home from Washington.

Representative C. A. Boutelle of Maine is also in this city. He, too, is on his way home from Washington. Mr. Boutelle has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Mr. Reed will have the New-England delegations at the next convention, I think," said the Maine statesman, "and I think the contest will be between him and Gov. McKinley. I do not think ex-President Harrison will have a very strong following. He made a good President, but he made many enemies over his appointments. I do not think ex-President Harrison is longing to try it again. Then there is no disposition to try any experiments with candidates who have been once defeated."

A Washington man who follows the course of political events very closely said yesterday, in this city, that the chief reason why Mr. Reed would be elected Speaker of the next Congress without opposition came from the fact that so large a proportion of the Republican majority is new.

"The men who have not been in Congress look at Mr. Reed through a spy glass," he said, "and they will vote for him against all comers. If a majority of the Republicans were men who have served in Congress, and had had, as some of those now there have had, differences with Mr. Reed, it would not be so easy for the Maine man. Hopkins of Illinois, if he would make the fight, could, under those circumstances, be elected, I believe."

This speaker said that Reed men in Washington were somewhat disturbed over the rumors that Gov. Morton is now the choice for President of some Republicans in New-York. In their calculations of chances for 1896, he said, Gov. Morton's name cut something of a figure.

"NAPKIN TOASTS" AT THE QUAINT CLUB

Many Railroad Men at the Feast in the Waldorf.

"Napkin toasts" were the feature of the dinner of the Quaint Club at the Waldorf last night.

The toasts were written in verse on blanket sheets, under the names of the member to whom the verses referred, and each guest was requested, as he took his seat, to read them. The verses were so many that any one who undertook the task of reading them through was in danger of losing his appetite before dinner.

Among those toasted were E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager of the "Big Four"; Donald McNicol, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; Samuel Carpenter, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; D. J. Flanders of the Boston and Maine Railroad, J. R. Watson of the Fitchburg Railroad, D. B. Martin of the "Big Four" Railroad, Edward A. Taft of the New-York and Boston Despatch Express Company, Theodore Butterfield of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; C. S. Crane of the Wabash Railroad, J. W. Hutt of the National Express Company, F. J. Wolt, E. J. Weeks, and M. C. Roach of the New-York Central Railroad; A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, J. W. Burdick of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, C. P. Atmore of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Charles Lambert of the West Shore Railroad.

N. J. Power of the Grand Trunk Railroad, S. E. Kendal of the Old Colony system, A. S. Hanson of the Boston and Albany Railroad, Col. F. N. Barksdale of the Pennsylvania Railroad, B. F. Horner of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad, Henry Prew of the Boston Express Company, Arthur F. Bowers of The New-York Tribune, John W. Keller of The New-York Recorder, James Elverson of The Philadelphia Inquirer, George F. Spinney of The New-York Times, W. T. Bull of Leslie's Weekly, Henry Folger, Major George A. Price, P. J. Murphy, Lyman D. Morse, Robert W. Tansil, Jr., of Rondout, A. G. Hetherington of the Clover Club, Philadelphia, and Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary.

Miss Hannigan Sinking Rapidly.

Miss Loretta Hannigan, the young woman who is dying at her home, 403 West Fifty-fifth Street, from malpractice, was reported late last night to be sinking rapidly.

Dr. Austin, the family physician, said the ordeal through which she passed in making her ante-mortem statement in the afternoon had weakened her very much.

Dr. Henry C. Pettingill, who is implicated by the woman, was taken before her at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but Coroner Hoeber says she did not positively identify him.

It was said at Miss Hannigan's home that in the statement made by her to the Coroner she also implicates a woman, a friend of Solomon H. Mann, the man she accuses of being the author of her troubles.

The police are looking for this woman.

On the blotter of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station Mann is said to be thirty-two years old, and unmarried. It is said that he lives at 176 West Eightieth Street. He was released by the Coroner on $5,000 bail when arrested.

Mr. Frank Damrosch Gives a Critic Fits.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your esteemed paper, to correct an error which the musical critic of The Evening Post felt compelled to make in his remarks on the recent performance of "Die Meistersinger," viz.; "It was disappointing to have the watchman's signal blown by a trombone instead of on the oxhorn in G flat desired by Wagner."

This would leave the reader who is familiar with this critic's habit of drawing comparisons between Herr Seidl's perfection and Walter Damrosch's total depravity to think that during the six years in which the former conducted "Die Meistersinger" at the Metropolitan Opera House the tone of the oxhorn in G flat was heard in the land, to everybody's satisfaction and delight. I know, however, from personal observation that even in those halcyon days an ordinary trombone played the watchman's horn; the same one, in fact, which played it Monday night.

Throughout this season of Wagner opera, readers of The Post have been asked to believe that when a singer sings out of tune it is because Herr Seidl does not conduct; when a singer does not act well, it is because Walter Damrosch conducts; when the orchestra plays well, as nearly all the critics have agreed it has uniformly done, (and they had the manliness to give Walter Damrosch the credit for it,) this "critic" says that the singers inspired it, wherein he shows at least gross ignorance of acoustic conditions at the opera house, if not malice for malice's sake.

And now, horror upon horrors, he discovers that the night watchman's horn is played on a trombone instead of an ox horn in G flat!

Can we not immagine this critic's disappointment when, after listening to the first act with much pain, he brightened up in the beginning of the second act, filled with the hope that at least the one great climax of the opera, the glorious note of the night watchman's horn, would be played on the ox horn—in G flat. And then, O misery, to have his hope doomed to disappointment.

And this critic is a Wagnerite. It is no wonder that Wagner and his works have been antagonized, when "Wagnerites" permit themselves to act so childishly. Wagner's works have succeeded in conquering the world in spite of such support. But is it not rather a small and undignified way in which to gratify personal animosity and petty spite? Is it worthy of a great newspaper. FRANK DAMROSCH.

New-York, March 20, 1895.

IS NOT AFTER MR. GRACE

Tammany Was Reported as Seeking Him for Its Leader.

BAIT FOR UP-STATE REPUBLICANS

Might Gain Favor for Mr. Platt as Against Mayor Strong—No Overtures, However, from Tammany to Mr. Grace.

Democratic politicians were amused yesterday by a story printed in The New-York Press to the effect that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall last Friday a committee of five was appointed to wait on ex-Mayor Grace and ask him to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance of the Tammany Executive Committee and the leadership of the organization.

It was further related in this charming romance that the committee waited on the ex-Mayor, laid the matter before him, and was told by him that he would give his answer next Friday.

This tale was a trifle wide of the truth in view of the following facts: No meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee was held last Friday; no committee was ever appointed by the Executive Committee to ask Mr. Grace to join with Tammany Hall, and no such offer was ever made to him by any Tammany committee.

The plain fact of the matter is that the men who now dominate in Tammany would not only send a committee to him to invite him to join the organization, but in their present frame of mind they would not let him in if he came knocking at the Wigwam's door. The reason for this is that for years the ex-Mayor has been bitterly opposed to the dominant forces in Tammany, and the men who control the Wigwam say that they can see no reason whatever for seeking aid from Mr. Grace, their enemy of long standing.

When ex-Mayor Gilroy and a few others advised a coalition of the Tammany forces with those of the Grace organization, they could not get a Corporal's guard in the Tammany Executive Committee to agree with them.

Ex-Mayor Grace absolutely denied the committee story last night. "The only way they could get me into Tammany Hall," he was quoted as saying, "would be to carry me in dead. The story is absurd."

To politicians, Republicans as well as Democrats, it appeared plain that the real purpose of the story was to prejudice the up-State Republicans against Mayor Strong and in favor of Thomas C. Platt, and, with this end in view, thousand of copies of the paper were hurried through the State. The Platt men have been crying out loudly about the recognition given to Democrats by Mayor Strong, and they are trying to use this cry in justification of their attack on Mayor Strong. A list of patronage given to the Grace organization was cleverly included in the story for the benefit of up-country Republicans.

The Tammany leaders could scarcely be induced to talk seriously about the story. John F. Carroll, who was named as one of the committee that "waited on Mr. Grace," said that he never heard of such a committee, and that the story was nothing but a "fake."

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant said that the story was so ridiculous that it was not worth talking about, and that the purpose for which it was written was very plain. He said that neither the Republicans nor Tammany men need be fearful that Mr. Grace would get control of Tammany Hall.

Richard Croker laughed outright when his attention was called to the story.

"Well," he said, "that's the first I ever heard about that proposition. I don't want to be drawn into any political discussion, however. I am out of politics, and I have nothing to say."

Mr. Croker said that, while he was not yet fully certain as to when he would sail for Europe, he would, if possible, get away on the steamship Majestic, which will sail next Wednesday. He will remain in Europe until September at any rate.

It is known that many of the Tammany people have tried to induce Mr. Croker to resume the leadership of Tammany, if only in an advisory capacity, but that he has steadily adhered to his determination to quit politics.

One of the most prominent men in Tammany politics said to the reporter for The New-York Times:

"There is not the slightest chance in the world that ex-Mayor Grace will be asked to join Tammany Hall. Anybody who knows Tammany as it is at present constituted knows that such a thing is not possible now. Mr. Grace has consistently fought Tammany. There are plenty of good Democrats within Tammany who have been loyal friends of the organization and its leaders will be selected not from its enemies, but from its friends."

The Press story said that the proposition to unite with Tammany was favorably discussed at a secret meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy, of which Mr. Grace is the leader. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who is Vice Chairman of the County Committee of the New-York State Democracy, declares positively that no such meeting was held. There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy at the headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, last night, but the matter was not even broached. The meeting was a regular one, and unimportant. Mr. Grace was not present.

"The story," said Mr. Scott, "is a fabrication, and was doubtless printed to influence the Mayor against the Grace men. You can quote me as saying that Mr. Grace would not take the leadership on any inducement, and that it has not been tendered to him. The keynote of his policy is opposition to Tammany, and he would not go into the enemy's camp now. His tendency is to withdraw from politics, and not go deeper into them. No such committee ever called on the ex-Mayor."

Tammany men are hard at work on organization matters just now, but their plans do not include an invitation to ex-Mayor Grace. The first thing on hand is a reorganization of the Tammany society. The Sachems are the landlords of Tammany Hall, and a new board will be elected early in April. The Nominating Committee which was named at the January meeting of the society to prepare a list of Sachems, and of which Lawrence Delmour is Chairman, is considering an unusually large number of names of candidates for the thirteen sachems. That new names will appear on the list, and that some of the old Sachems will be sent to the rear, is certain, but the plan is not to take in outsiders, but to elect a board composed of loyal Tammany men.

This policy has been definitely decided upon, and it can be taken as pretty certain that it will be followed out. The leaders claim that out of the 109,000 voters who cast the Tammany ticket at the last election there are plenty of good Democrats whose names will appear as well in places of importance in the organization as would names of men who opposed the ticket.

This indicates that the present plan of the Tammany leaders is not to reorganize for the purpose of taking in outside organizations of Democrats so far as giving them precedence is concerned. It looks as though much old material is to be used in reconstructing Tammany.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. Philip St. G. Cooke.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, father of the late Gen. John R. Cooke of Richmond and of Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of the famous Confederate cavalry chief, died in Detroit yesterday. He was born near Leesburg, Va., June 13, 1809. He was graduated from West Point in 1829. During the civil war he was in the Federal Army, and was opposed on the other side by his son and Gen. Stuart, his son-in-law.

This division between father and son caused an estrangement which was not overcome until just before the latter's death, about four years ago. About that time Gen. Philip St. George Cooke went to Richmond, and a reconciliation took place.

The elder Cooke entered the Federal Army as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He was in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. During the Kansas troubles of 1856-7 he lead the cavalry expedition into Utah. He commanded the regular Federal cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

Duncan McGregor.

Duncan McGregor, owner of the farm on which Mount McGregor is situated, and which took his name, died Tuesday at his home in Glens Falls, N. Y., aged eighty-seven years. He built the roadhouse on the mountain, now known as the Drexel Cottage, in which Gen. Grant died.

Mr. McGregor at one time was a large land owner in Iowa, and the City of McGregor in that State was named in his honor.

SLASHED A POLICEMAN IN A THEATRE

O'Brien Sat in the Orchestra with an Open Knife in His Hand.

In Miner's Theatre, in the Bowery, last night, a man sitting on an outside seat in the orchestra was seen to have an open knife in his hand.

Special Officer Hugh McCauley asked him: "What are you doing with that knife?"

The man jumped from his seat and slashed McCauley across the face. The knife was a rusty old article. It cut a circle in McCauley's right cheek two inches above the jugular vein.

Capt. Cortwright and Patrolmen Rosenberg and Abrahams of the Eldridge Street Station were two rows behind where the stabbing occurred. They hustled the stabber out without interrupting the performance, and he was taken to the Eldridge Street Station. He said that he was William J. O'Brien, a sign painter, of 351 Madison Street. He had been drinking heavily and seemed to be suffering from delirium tremens. He flourished his hat and yelled, "Hurrah for the Irish!" He was locked up.

McCauley's wound was dressed at the station house.

Montreal to Hold a World's Fair.

MONTREAL, March 20.—A public meeting of citizens this evening decided to have a World's Fair in Montreal in 1896, and a committee of prominent citizens was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. A joint stock company will be formed, with a capital of $400,000, to which the Dominion Government and Corporation of Montreal will be asked to contribute. It is expected that the fair will be opened on May 24, 1896, (the Queen's birthday,) and remain open for five months.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Standard Tooth Wash
of the age is SOZODONT. It has distanced competition. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use

RECORD HORSES WANTED

Trotters and Pacers with Fast Marks in Demand at Kellogg Sale.

RICHARD CROKER BUYS BILLY A

Gave $1,275 for the Pacing Bred Trotter—Roscoe Fetches $975—Ready Market for C. H. Kerner's Fine Stock.

During the first two days of the big combination sale at Madison Square Garden, gilt-edged pedigrees with undeveloped speed proved the greatest attraction for the fanciers. It was the record that counted yesterday, and the best prices were paid for horses that had scored below 2:30. Of these the bay gelding, Billy A., ruled the market at $1,275. Frank Fox, who was Mayor's Marshal under Hugh J. Grant, made the winning, acting for Richard Croker.

The old Tammany chieftain was at the Garden early on Monday, and looked over a number of fliers with records. He was present when Billy A. was up for competition yesterday forenoon, and it is rumored he intends to send some trotters to England. It is not likely that he will use his latest purchase for the European turf, as geldings are barred in all the big events.

Billy A. is a pacing bred trotter, his sire, Bay Tom, Jr., and his dam, Fidele, by Gibson's Tom Hal, both coming from strains that incline to the lateral gait. He is a Tennessee product, was foaled in 1882, and had beaten 2:30 before Ed. Odell, a Southern trainer, brought him in his string from Mobile, nearly three years ago. Billy A. started at Baltimore that season, and came through the Spring circuit to Boston. He was a consistent performer, though Instant and Sadie M. defeated him in most of his early engagements. Later, in 1892, he landed a creditable race at Philadelphia, taking a record of 2:16¼. Odell sold his speedy trotter to John F. Dingee of Brooklyn that Fall, and handled Billy A. for him the next season at the Parkway Driving Club. The gelding did not improve on his form of the previous year, but rounded to in 1894, and proved faster than ever. John Shillingham, one of the most skillful reinsmen in this part of the country, had charge of him, and in the Central New-York Circuit had matters his own way with this rapid going trotter.

At Poughkeepsie, in August, Billy A. won two heats of a hotly contested race, in which Aunt Delilah came off conqueror. Here he scored his present record of 2:13¼. Besides his qualities as a campaigner, he is a model roadster, and is well-known as a clever weight puller on the Coney Island Boulevard.

Mr. Dingee also disposed of his brown gelding, Billy Mitchell, with 2:28¾ to his credit. His price was $310, and the purchaser hails from Bridgeport. Another member of the same stable was Quite Right, a neat little pacer, inheriting a double strain of George Wilkes and Alma Mater, as his sire is by Alcyone, and his dam by Alcantara. As Quite Right has no mark, he was not as much in demand as his companions, and brought $210.

The faster pacer Roscoe, sold immediately after Mr. Dingee's three steppers, has a record of 2:12¾, and a strong recommendation from his old trainer, W. A. Baggs, of Springfield, Mass. The bidding kept up on this fleet gelding till at $975 he went to a buyer, who gave the name of "J. Williams, New-York." Royal King, another trotter from Brooklyn, made a good showing, and pleased George J. Harley so much that he secured him for $425. Mr. Harley lost one of his favorite pair of roadsters recently, and thinks that Royal King will do to mate the survivor. He was trained by Odell, who brought out Billy A., and was consigned by O. M. Lawton, a member of the Parkway Driving Club.

A reminder of a match race that happened at Fleetwood Park some years ago was the sale of the bay gelding Gordon, who has been in active service ever since, and has a record of 2:26¼. M. McDonald, a local dealer, got this well-preserved roadster for $300. Cassie, a young mare that was on the turf last season, and scored an even 2:20, was sent over from Trenton to try the metropolitan market, and W. Lowden of this city got her for $420.

In the consignment from Highland Farm, Derby, Vt., there was some very fair material, and again the records brought the money. Fred Wilkes, a stoutly-bred stallion of twelve years, proved the most valuable, his price being $415. Victoria, a sister to Vidalia, a speedy mare well known at Fleetwood Park, came next at $365. She has no mark, but has speed enough to make her a pretty sure candidate for a place in the fast list. The old gelding to which Fred Reynolds, trainer for this farm, gave a record of 2:22¼ in 1889, is well preserved, and was rated worth $360 for use on the road.

When the six sent by Nathan Straus were offered, Lora L., a product of Palo Alto Farm, made a good beginning at $270. The next four failed to reach the century, and an undeveloped gelding, bred at Stony Ford, did a little better.

Lord Warren, a highly-bred stallion without a record, changed owners at $300, and goes to New-London. The remainder of the afternoon and all of the evening were occupied with the consignment from Forkhurst Stud, Great Barrington, Mass. Charles H. Kerner, the proprietor of this breeding establishment, is one of the most critical collectors in this country, and in the business world is known from his long connection with the Clarendon Hotel, in this city.

The first two of Mr. Kerner's collection are by Alcantara, out of dams that have already produced. Hulda, a gray mare, brought $200, paid by T. Edgar Hunt of Glen Gardner, N. J., the man who lost four trotters that he bought at Kellogg's last sale, and found them a day or two later. Guenn, a handsome bay filly, soon went up to $500, the best price that any of Mr. Kerner's trotters fetched.

At the night sale the market dropped a little, though Dairyman, a serviceable roadster, brought $375, given by W. H. Van Cott, who has a boarding stable in West Fifty-eighth Street. A bay gelding of Hambletonian blood at $320 was the only one besides Dairyman that approached $500 last evening. Mr. Kerner's stock all showed well, and for the thirty-one he sold the rate obtained was nearly $162.

There are no large consignments to-day, and being the last of the week's business, local dealers will doubtless be out in force to snap any bargains. The fastest of those that will be disposed of by the records is Charity, a Michigan-bred trotter with a mark of 2:29½ and a trial of 2:21 at Fleetwood Park.

Following is a summary of those that brought $100 or more:

CONSIGNMENT OF J. W. MENEFEE, GRAHAM, N. C.

Pat Cleferne, ch. g., (1891,) by Franklin Chief-Emerald Lambert, by Mountain Boy; George Williams, Asbury Park, N. J.... $150
Saintsing, ch. g., (1891,) by Franklin Chief-Amy Carey, by Robert Medium; George Williams.. 150

CONSIGNMENT OF W. N. PEAK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Collector, b. s., (1887,) by Piedmont-Mischief, by Electioneer; S. W. McIvor, Brooklyn $210
Maud Cuyler, br. m., (1888,) by Cuyler-Polly Philips, by Miller Boy; M. McDonald, New-York 140
Ayah, b. m., (1887,) by Clay-Leabia, by Gen. Benton; Jacob Sprieserbach, Brooklyn 135

CONSIGNMENT OF JOHN F. DINGEE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Billy A., 2:13¼, b. g., (1882,) by Bay Tom, Jr.-Fidele, by Gibson's Tom Hal, Jr.; Richard Croker, New-York.....$1,275
Billy Mitchell, 2:28¾, br. g., (1884,) by C. W. Mitchell-Wild Duck, said to be by Pearsall; E. A. Godfrey, Bridgeport, Conn.... 310
Quite Right, br. g., (1888,) by Quartermaster-Alert, by Alcantara; Charles Lee, Bridgeport, Conn.... 210

CONSIGNMENT FROM HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, DERBY, VT.

Happy Meg, b. m., (1890,) by Highland Medium-Trusty Girl, by Alert; Henry O'Brien, Hillsdale, N. J.... $130
Strabelle, b. m., (1888,) by Mambrino Clark-Strabo, by Knickerbocker; Henry O'Brien 110
Dartmouth, 2:27¼, blk. s., (1885,) by Dictator-Almaid, by Almont; S. Levy, New-York 240
Acton, b. m., (1891,) by Abdallah Wilkes-Astria, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; T. W. Leet, Springfield, Mass.... 120
Saxon, 2:22½, ch. g., (1888,) by Abdallah Wilkes-Snowflake, by Kentucky Prince; D. J. Jackson, Worcester, Mass.... 360
Fred Wilkes, 2:20½, b. s., (1885,) by Red Wilkes-Black Princess, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; A. B. Pruyn, Lyons, N. Y.. 415
Valera, b. m., (1890,) by Abdallah Wilkes-Volette, by Voltaire; Robert Rushmore, Plainfield, N. J.... 130
Victoria, b. m., (1889,) by Abdallah Wilkes-Visette, by Voltaire; Dr. W. M. Polk, New-York.... 365
Victor W., b. g., (1890,) by Abdallah Wilkes-Visette, by Voltaire; W. Segar, Westerly, R. I.... 230
Vico, br. g., (1888,) by Royal Volunteer-Vidalia, by Abdallah Wilkes; M. McDonald, New-York.... 280

CONSIGNMENT FROM GREAT MEADOW FARM, COMSTOCKS, N. Y.

Bridonia, b. f., (1893,) by California-Bettina, by Nutbourne; George H. Huber, New-York 100
Questor, b. g., (1891,) by Bona Fide-Roxana, by Ashland Patchen; George A. Squire, New-York.... 120

CONSIGNMENT OF NATHAN STRAUS, NEW-YORK CITY.

Lora L., b. f., (1891,) by Laurence-Lora, by Piedmont; M. McDonald, New-York..... 270
——, b. g., (1890,) by Antonio-Lady Kerner, by Prescott; G. Howland Leavitt, Bayside, L. I.... 180

CONSIGNMENT OF C. H. KERNER, (FORKHURST,) GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

Hulda, gr. m., (1888,) by Alcantara-Myra B., by Joe Brown; T. Edgar Hunt, Glen Gardner, N. J.... $200
Guenn, b. f., (1891,) by Alcantara-Gilda, by Jay Gould; R. C. Kelly & Co., Taftville, Conn.... 500
Bay mare, (1888,) by Heritage-Credulity, by Belmont; A. W. Warren, Brooklyn... 180
Bay colt, (1893,) by Glenartney-Credulity, by Belmont; W. L. Brown, New-York.... 150
Bay filly, (1890,) by Heritage-Credulity, by Belmont; L. A. Patterson, New-York.. 120
Bay filly, (1891,) by Heritage-Credulity, by Belmont; S. Campbell, New-York.... 110
Bravo, 2:37½, br. g., (1885,) by Dictator-Credulity, by Belmont; S. H. Frank, New-York 130
Chestnut mare, (1889,) by Heritage-Whip, by George Wilkes; J. H. Hewell, New-York 130
Chestnut mare, (1890,) by Heritage-Whip, by George Wilkes; J. H. Hewell..... 150
Pay mare, (1888,) by Alcantara-India, by Nutbourne; B. F. Tracy, New-York.... 200
Brown filly, (1892,) by Alcantara-Lady Leland, by Leland; J. G. Brown, Nattatuck, L. I.... 140
Chestnut gelding, (1889,) by Heritage-Orient, by Cuyler; T. A. Russell, Great Barrington, Mass.... 150
Brown mare, (1886,) by Leland-Sexta, by Dexter Mohawk; M. McDonald, New-York 190
Trial, b. g., (1885,) by Socrates-Tidy, by Ethan Allen; E. Stevens, New-York.... 270
Graceful, gr. m., (1886,) by Echo-Lightfoot, by Hubbard; M. McDonald..... 160
Bay gelding, (1891,) by Postmark-Sexta, by Dexter Mohawk; O. Richards, Bridgeport, Conn.... 160
Bay filly, (1892,) by Heritage-Lady Mills, by Chosroes; W. H. Ludlow, Rosebank, S. I.... 135
Palonia, ch. m., (1887,) by Kentucky Prince-Bellona, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; J. F. Gibson, New-York.... 160
Vida, ch. m., (1887,) by Bayonne Prince-Emma K., by Bulger; E. J. Reynolds, Catskill, N. Y.... 180
Dairyman, b. g., (1887,) by Epaulet-Dairymaid, by Mambrino Boy; W. H. Van Cott, New-York.... 375
Bay gelding, (1892,) by Bonnie Wood-Suitanette, by Sultan; A. W. Hollister, Rutherford, N. J.... 120
Bay gelding, (1889,) by Lancewood-Lady Waldron, by Nutwood; L. Sprague, Philadelphia 320
Black gelding, (1892,) by Alcantara-Mayflower, by Victor Bismarck; Martin Lang, Great Barrington, Mass 160

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

Roscoe, 2:12¾, b. g., (1888,) by Montezuma-Roxy, by Privateer; J. Williams, New-York.... $975
Royal King, 2:23¼, ch. g., (1893,) by Mambrino King-Polly, by Hamlin's Patchen; George J. Harley, Great Neck, L. I..... 425
Gordon, 2:26¼, b. g., (1883,) by Sorrento-Belle of Fawlet, by Warr Hulett; M. McDonald, New-York.... 300
Cassie, 2:20, ch. m., (1889,) by Sidney-Miss Casserly, by Eugene Casserly; W. Lomden, New-York.... 420
Lord Warren, b. s., (1888,) by Lord Russell-Lady Warren, by Madrid; W. S. Chappell, New-London, Conn.... 300

Total for seventy-seven head.....$14,365
Average per head, $186.60.

Thoroughbreds at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20.—The auction sale here to-day was largely devoted to thoroughbreds, the trotters offered bringing very low prices. Some of the sales were:

Imp. Schottische, b. m., 8, by Sword Dance, dam Simplex; J. W. Martin, New-York.. $330
Imp. Boast, b. m., 8, by Brag, dam Cordova; J. M. Martin, New-York.... 250
Duchess May, br. m., 9, by Virgil, dam Lava; M. F. Gray, Frankfort, Ky.... 700
Sun Flower, ch. f., 3, by imp. Glenelg, dam Duchess May; J. B. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn.... 450
Evasion, b. m., 6, by Algerine, dam Story Teller; J. W. Martin.... 100
Fairweather, ch. m., 7, by Pardee, dam Misty Morn; J. W. Martin.... 205
May Queen, br. m., 8, by imp. Dalnacardoch, dam Lady Salyers; J. W. Martin... 240
Contrary, b. m., 5, by Ben D'Or, dam Vixen; J. V. Snip, Midway.... 210
Minuet, b. m., 8, by imp. Glenelg, dam La Polka; E. S. Carr, Gallatin, Tenn..... 1,025
Merry Maiden, br. m., 8, by Virgil, dam Little Lou; Clay & Woodford, Paris.... 700
Silver Plana, ch. m., 8, by imp. Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood; M. P. Gray..... 450
Bay colt, 2, by Julien, dam Blue Bonnie; S. K. Hughes & Co., Nicholasville, Ky... 120
Brown colt, 2, by Jim Gore, dam Schottska; W. T. Woodard, Jr., Louisville.... 250
Long Dance, b. h., 9, by Longfellow, dam Galatea; W. S. Payne, Lexington..... 140
Columbine, b. m., 11, by Stratford, dam by Endorser; L. & G. Straus, Lexington.... 190
Primrose, b. m., 7, by Ben D'Or, dam by Strall; L. Harmon, Lexington..... 130
Rook Laidley, ch. h., 6, by Springbok, dam Mayflower; D. E. Kelly, Lexington.... 120
Susie Lazley, br. m., 8, by Vocalic, dam Ada Tavis; F. P. Thomas, Hopkinsville, Ky.... 100
Denizette, b. m., 5, by MacDuff, dam Molly Rogers; J. M. Dowins, Maysville.... 155
Sir Rathbone, b. c., by The Chevaller, dam Holden; W. T. Woodard, Jr..... 540
Aunt Tabitha, b. f., 3, by imp. Moccasin, dam Miss Charmer; J. W. Martin..... 120
Madam Levitt, b. f., 2, by Louis D'Or, dam Eliza Hindoo; W. W. Mitchell, Paris..... 105

RACING AT ST. ASAPH.

Four Favorites Win for a Big Crowd—Hoey Again Disappoints.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The cold and threatening weather had little effect on the attendance at St. Asaph to-day, and a large crowd witnessed the racing. Barring a bad spot in the back stretch the track was in good condition.

Tarentum, Wah Jim, and Tinge, at prohibitive odds, and Pekin, at 6 to 5, were the winning favorites. Pay or Play won at the post price of 25 to 1. He got off last, but pulled ahead at the eighth and was never headed, winning easily. Hoey, at 3 to 5, again disappointed the knowing ones, and failed to run better than fifth.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Tarentum, 114, (Reiff,) 1 to 2, won; Lady Laurence, 110, (Doggett,) 3 to 5, second; Peggy O., 109, (Keefe,) 10 to 1, third. Florence, 110, 60 to 1, and Tortoise, 109, 20 to 1, also ran. Time—0:53¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Captain Jack, 105, (Keefe,) 3 to 1, won; Ditch Lady, 107, (Reiff,) even, second; Sir James, 102, (Lamley,) 7 to 1, third. Putnam, 109, 30 to 1; Helias, 109, 30 to 1; Sweet Katie, 100, 50 to 1, and Emancipation, 105, 50 to 1, also ran. Time—1:22¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Pekin, 104, (R. Doggett,) 6 to 5, won; Pulitzer, 98, (Lamley,) 12 to 1, second; Lasotta, 98, (Shields,) 10 to 1, third. Darkness, 108, 11 to 5, and Lady Adams, 95, 6 to 1, also ran. Time—1:40¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Wah Jim, 110, (Lamley,) 1 to 2, won; Canvas, 108, (Reiff,) 5 to 1, second; Flying Cloud, 96, (Hottersall,) 15 to 1, third. St. Vincent, 97, 9 to 2; Bonnville, 108, 100 to 1, and King Rene, 99, 60 to 1, also ran. Time—1:05¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Pay or Play, 102, (Welch,) 25 to 1, won; Ascot, 99, (Sheedy,) 10 to 1, second; Gold Dollar, 110, (Hiorton,) 15 to 1, third. Bound Brook, 102, 100 to 1; Hoey, 123, 3 to 5, and Plenty, 106, 11 to 5, also ran. Time—1:32¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tinge, 103, (Reiff,) 1 to 5, won; Tuscan, 104, (Nacey,) 4 to 1, second; Tartuffe, 102, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾.

COMMISSION TO GRANT LICENSES

The Gray Racing Bill to be Reported To-day with This Amendment.

ALBANY, March 20.—The sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Codes, which has had under consideration the proposed amendments to the Gray Racing bill and is to report an amended bill to-morrow afternoon, will hold a meeting to-morrow morning to finally act on the amendments to be suggested to the full committee.

Assemblyman Percy, who is Chairman of the sub-committee, has suggested amendments to the bill providing that the granting of licenses to tracks on which there may be running races shall be placed in the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Governor, to consist of three men, to serve for five years without compensation.

Recognizing the fact that The Jockey Club has daily supervision of the races, and therefore would be in a position to promptly detect fraud or any violation of the provisions of the law, the right is continued in The Jockey Club to suspend or revoke any such license. Such suspension or revocation is subject to review by the State commission, whose action shall be final. With these amendements, it is understood, the bill is satisfactory to both The Jockey Club and to the racing associations.

"Pure" and "Sure."

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Always makes wholesome food.

The best that money can buy.

DEATH OF RALPH WILKES.

Had a Record of 2:06 3-4 and Was Second Only to Directum.

CLINTON, Mass., March 20.—Ralph Wilkes, 2:06¾, the famous trotting stallion, died suddenly at Maplehurst, Col. J. E. Taylor's stock farm, in South Lancaster, this morning of inflammation of the bowels.

Ralph Wilkes was foaled in 1889 at Lexington, Ky. He was sired by Red Wilkes, dam Mary Mays, by Mambrino Patchen. He was bred by W. F. Galbraith of Lexington. As a two-year-old Ralph Wilkes trotted in 2:18. After this performance Col. Thayer bought him for $30,000. As a three-year-old he was kept in the stud, but toward the close of the season did an exhibition mile in 2.13¾.

Last Fall he went against the track stallion record at Mystic Park, Mass., and lowered it to 2:09½. Oct. 19 last, at Nashville, he placed himself next to Directum by making the mile in 2:06¾. The fractional time was 0:32¼, 1:03¾, 1:34¾.

It was Col. Thayer's belief that the stallion could be tuned up to beat Directum's record.

Ralph Wilkes was seen at Fleetwood at the Grand Circuit meeting Sept. 4, when he won the 2:18 class trot in straight heats, the time being 2:16¼, 2:15½, 2:16½. He was a chestnut of fine conformation.

When the news of the death of such a noted trotter as Ralph Wilkes reached Madison Square Garden yesterday there was general consternation among the scores of horsemen in attendance there at the Kellogg sale. C. H. Nelson of Waterville, Me., owner of the old champion stallion, Nelson, said: "The value of such a horse is nothing to a man of Col. Thayer's wealth, but it will be a great blow to him. He was wrapped up in Ralph Wilkes, and had good reason to be proud of him."

It was the opinion of more than one expert that this young stallion would be the sensational trotter of 1895. He had been out of training from the time the Thayer Brothers purchased him in 1892 till he was sent to James Golden last year. After starting in the Grand Circuit at Rochester in August he carried everything before him till he reached Lexington in October. His performance at Nashville, the week following his single defeat in his five-year-old form, was a remarkable one. He first lowered his record to 2:08¾, and, as the mile was not well rated, Golden decided to make the second attempt.

When Ralph Wilkes reached the wire the next time, in 2:06¾, he had won the distinction of being the fastest trotting stallion bred on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Besides this, he took from Trevellian the honor of being the most speedy descendant of George Wilkes at the diagonal gait.

David Bonner, who was at the Garden last evening, added his tribute of praise to the general expression that one of the greatest trotters ever foaled had been cut off in his prime. "I think his mile at Mystic Park in 3.13¾ when he was three years old, was about the smoothest, most impressive performance I ever saw," remarked Mr. Bonner, "and I expected to see Ralph Wilkes improve his record considerably this year."

Albert Trout, who trains the young stock at Maplehurst Farm, was here on Tuesday, and in talking with a reporter for The New-York Times said: "I see him quite often, and he is in splendid shape. Mr. Dalrymple, the superintendent, does the jogging through the Winter with Ralph, and Golden comes over occasionally to see him."

NEW RACING RULES ADOPTED.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club Met Yesterday Afternoon.

There was a meeting of the stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday afternoon, at the office of President August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street. In addition to Mr. Belmont, there were present Dr. Gideon Lee Knapp, J. O. Downer, F. K. Sturgis, and Col. W. P. Thompson. The racing rules occupied the attention of the Stewards, and several of the changes made were proposed by Dr. Knapp.

One of the most important changes was in Rule 78. This change was caused by the trouble over the United States Hotel Stakes at Saratoga last year. It was amended to read as follows: "In all races, should there be a surplus from entries or subscriptions over the advertised value, it shall be paid to the winner, unless stated by the conditions to go to other horses in the race."

Rule 38, applying to the registration of foals, was amended by adding the following clause: "If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards of The Jockey Club that failure of registration be unintentional or accidental, such registration may be permitted by payment of a fine of $10 for each registration, provided such application be made on or before Dec. 31."

Rule 72, in regard to the unpaid forfeit list, was amended by adding the following as a second clause: "This rule shall not apply to the entry in a produce race of mares and stallions which are in the forfeit list."

Rule 143, which refers to the disqualification of horses, is amended by adding: "The other horses shall take places accordingly."

Rule 147, which refers to jockeys' licenses, is amended by adding: "The fee for an apprentice's license shall be $10, such fee to apply on the fee for a jockey's license, if taken out during the year in which the apprentice's license is issued."

MUSIC RIDE FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Durland's Happy Way of Celebrating a Birthday.

It was William Durland's birthday anniversary yesterday. To celebrate the event a children's music ride was given at the riding academy Fifty-ninth Street and Boulevard. There was a great troop of children present, whose faces glowed with excitement as the big, sleek-coated, high-steppers were brought out, and pranced about in time with the music.

First, there was a grand entrée, in which sixty-eight horses took part. They were led by Miss May Durland and Miss C. Spencer. Black Huzzah, a trick horse, delighted the young people as he waltzed and polkaed and went through various evolutions.

Part of the course of this school is vaulting. An exhibition of this very difficult art was given by several young gentlemen. Gala manoeuvre was part of the programme given by sixteen young ladies. It was very prettily done.

Equestrian football was played by seven gentlemen, and caused much merriment; scratched faces and squeezed ribs were among the penalties.

Then there was the "egg and spoon" race by a number of boys, and tandem riding by eight young ladies, Baron Vietinghoff as the commander.

Miss Holbrook, who rode tandem, was very graceful in her manoeuvres. Her habit was gray, with tan gaiter, dark-brown derby, and tan riding gloves. She rode a black horse.

WANT FOOTBALL TO GO.

That's the Position of Members of Harvard's Athletic Committee.

BOSTON, March 20.—William Hooper, a graduate member of the Athletic Committee of Harvard, has this to say on the latest action of the Faculty in regard to football:

"I suppose the Faculty can stop the game if it wants to by making such rules and regulations as will keep the boys off the field.

"If I understand the function of the Athletic Committee, it is to have authoritative and final say as regards athletics at Harvard. So far as I am concerned, I shall be in favor of standing up and saying that our recommendation shall stand or that we shall resign. We are either something or nothing. If we do not suit the corporation, it can remove us at the end of the year. I think that the Yale men are to blame for this thing. When men of years and standing and experience arose and publicly patted Hinkey on the back, it created an impression among the Harvard Faculty that there must be a stop put to the game."

Dr. E. H. Bradford, a member of the Advisory Committee on Athletics, said:

"The Faculty was in the wrong in the first place when it sent to us the notice to discontinue intercollegiate football games. That body has no jurisdiction over us whatever.

"Where we made our mistake was in not carrying the matter up to the overseers in the first place, when the Faculty was acting plainly beyond its powers, but we knew it would cause some friction.

"The Athletic Committee is not liable to change its position, which is unanimously in favor of allowing the sport to go on. If President Eliot had been here, the undergraduates would not have been forbidden to play, for he wanted to see the game of football regulated and tried through another season."

Yale Men Regret Harvard's Action.

NEW-HAVEN, March 20.—The action of the Harvard Faculty provoked considerable comment at Yale to-day. The Yale News, in response to a query from The Harvard Crimson, has been gathering opinions from Yale athletic leaders, who express their deep regret on the Harvard Faculty's action in the football matter. The News will say to-morrow that Yale grieves over the apparent loss of the annual football game with Harvard, but that it has no desire to criticise the wisdom of the Harvard Faculty.

Prof. Richards of the Yale Faculty said to-night that he was in a position to state that the Yale Faculty had decided not to place any restriction upon the game, but to leave the matter of revision of the rules to the students and graduates. He said that the Faculty were satisfied the game could be made a wholesome sport, and that the Faculty had confidence in the students' ability to make it such. He called the action of the Harvard Faculty manifestly unwise, if their action of yesterday was final. Walter Camp said that the action of Harvard would make no difference with Yale's policy, or with the committee which was now engaged in reforming football rules.

METROPOLITANS WIN AT CHESS.

Defeated the Manhattans in the Deciding Game.

The game between R. Buz and Morris Meyer, which was adjourned from Saturday, and upon which hinged the result of the match between the Manhattan and Metropolitan Chess Clubs in the tournament of the Chess League, was completed last night, and ended in a victory for Meyer. The Metropolitan player started with an advantage in position, but for nearly three hours, from the thirty-ninth to the fiftieth move, he looked in vain for a chance to bring things to a focus by a general exchange.

On the fifty-first move Buz gave up a pawn under the erroneous impression that he would win a piece by checking; but he overlooked that Meyer could protect his knight by interposing the Queen. The game was lost for the Manhattan player. The Metropolitan Club thus won the match by the score of 4½ to 3½.

The following is the score of the clubs in the league tournament:

	Matches Won.	Games Won.
Brooklyn.	5	26½
City....	4	20½
Manhattan....	4	22½
Metropolitan....	2	20
Newark....	2	17½
Staten Island....	0	4

Dr. O. P. Honegger, President of the Metropolitan Chess Club, has been selected as umpire for the final match in the league tournament between the Brooklyn and City Chess Clubs, which will take place at the Union Square Hotel on Saturday.

A CUP FOR JOHN O'NEILL.

Presented by the Yacht Racing Association Last Night.

At a meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association Executive Committee held last night at O'Neill's, Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, a resolution was adopted to the effect that each of the twenty-two clubs comprising the association shall purchase fifty tickets, at 50 cents each for the Labor Day regatta, before June 1, and, in the event of the failure of any club to comply, the committee advocated the abandonment of the regatta of 1895. It was further resolved that a meeting of the association be called for April 19, to receive reports from the clubs.

The Ossining Yacht Club was admitted to membership.

Mr. John O'Neill, who has been intimately connected with the association since its start, was presented with a handsome silver cup, on which was engraved the association flag, in colors, and which bore the inscription: "Presented to John O'Neill by the New-York Yacht Racing Association, in appreciation of his aid and interest in its success. New-York, 1895." Commodore E. Langerfeld made a speech announcing the presentation, which was made by Commodore A. C. J. Prime, and Mr. O'Neill responded suitably.

The racing rules were amended so that in future the racing measurement of a yacht shall be the load-water-line length when the yacht is in sailing trim, added to one-third of the overhang forward and aft.

Ailsa's Peerless Windward Work.

LONDON, March 20.—The Yacht World says to-day in a leader on the Mediterranean regattas: "The consensus of opinion is that the Ailsa is phenomenally fast. She goes to the windward in peerless fashion. She is not yet in perfect trim, but there will be plenty of time to prepare her before she journeys across the Atlantic, as everybody now expects she will be called upon to do. She shows extraordinary quickness of the helm, and promises to develop astonishing speed. She certainly is an excellent trial horse. Should Valkyrie III. beat her, the prospects of our winning the cup would be rosy."

Steam Yacht Races at Nice.

NICE, March 20.—There are five entries for the steam yacht race on March 28. The first prize, given by James Gordon Bennett, will be a cup valued at 12,500f. and 12,500f. in money. The second prize of 5,000f. will be given by Baron Rothschild.

Similar prizes will be given by Mr. Bennett and Baron Rothschild on March 29 in the sailing race for twenty-raters. On April 1 the steam yachts that take part in the first race will contest a handicap. Mr. Bennett will give the prizes in a race on April 2 for five-raters, and another for yachts of one-half to three rating. On April 3 there will be a handicap race for yachts of one-half to five rating.

The fleet of steam yachts will be reviewed next Friday, assembling at Villefranche.

Yankee Doodle and Norwood Matched.

The race between the steam yachts Yankee Doodle and Norwood will take place on the Hudson on May 30. The McBride Brothers, owners of the Yankee Doodle, and Hugh Fraser, manager of the Norwood, have each posted $250 for which the boats will race. A morning newspaper recently said that the race was off, because Mrs. Munro would not allow the Norwood to be raced. This is not so. Mrs. Munro is willing that the Norwood should show how fast she is, and has given Mr. Fraser permission to make the match.

Brooklyns Played Good Ball.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 20.—Brooklyn made it three straight by defeating Pittsburg here to-day. The game, while somewhat slow at times, was a good exhibition, and was witnessed by about 500 people. Burns of Brooklyn knocked the ball over the fence in the fourth inning for a home run, bringing in a man before him. The Brooklyn team leave here to-night for Augusta, where they play Washington to-morrow. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	0	2	5	1	—12

Hits—Pittsburg, 18; Brooklyn, 18. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Killen, Jordan, and Sugde; Gumbert, Daub, Grim, and Dailey.

TOWNSEND IN POOR FORM

Easily Beaten by Dr. Ranney in the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

FRED OAKES DEFEATED KEENEY

A Close Game in the Afternoon Won by Eleven Points—Townsend Was the Crack Man in the Tournament.

The billiard tournament in Daly's parlors, in Brooklyn, was continued yesterday, and a surprise was furnished by Dr. Ranney defeating Arthur Townsend. Townsend of the Catholic Lyceum is the crack player in the tournament. He is handicapped at 350, and Dr. Ranney of the Union League only has to make 250. In yesterday's game, which was the first played in the evening, Townsend could not get the balls together at all, and could only make 190, while Dr. Ranney rolled up 250.

Dr. Ranney started off in the lead in the second innings, making a very pretty run of 18. He followed this with 4, and then 10. This gave him a commanding lead, which he held during the rest of the contest.

Arthur Townsend was woefully out of form. He missed scoring eighteen times, and his average was less than 4. Toward the end of the game he showed a little of his true form and made 66 in four innings, but this was too late in the game to be of any use.

The afternoon game was between Fred Oakes of the Liederkranz and Frank Keeney of the Oxford Club. Keeney had to concede Oakes fifteen carroms, but was beaten by eleven. His score was 254 to Oake's, 250. The game was a close one all the way. In the last innings Keeney had the balls in good position, and it looked as though he would run the 26 necessary to win. He missed after making half that number, and Oakes gathered in the one he wanted to complete the score.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

F. Oakes (250)—3 4 0 4 3 0 0 0 7 2 5 2 2 0 1 4 0 14 20 10 1 6 9 17 1 2 5 0 5 3 6 0 4 2 3 9 0 4 25 10 0 4 8 10 6 11 1 1 2 12 1 1. Total, 250. Average, 4 32-52.

F. Keeney (285)—4 0 0 15 0 11 14 3 0 6 1 4 0 11 0 0 11 0 13 4 14 10 13 0 2 7 0 0 6 2 4 1 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 3 5 1 0 0 4 0 2 2 15 1 1 18 0 13. Total, 254. Average, 4 46-52.

SECOND GAME.

Dr. Ranney (250)—0 4 10 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 0 5 0 6 1 0 0 8 3 0 0 3 7 1 1 2 12 1 1 7 14 8 0 1 1 3 0 6 3 9 0 5 20 0 17 1 12 0 5 1 2 2 2 1 4. Total, 250. Average, 4 46-51.

A. Townsend (350)—0 2 14 4 1 3 0 1 1 1 0 5 0 5 3 0 12 5 0 1 0 0 4 1 2 0 3 0 12 8 1 0 0 12 1 0 0 0 0 10 2 11 21 13 18 16 2 0 0 7 1. Total, 190. Average, 3 37-51.

BARNARD KEEPS THE CUP.

Interscholastic Athletic Association Decides the Thompson Protest.

A special meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at Wilson & Kellogg's School, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The following schools each sent two delegates: Barnard, Berkeley, Cutler, Condon, Trinity, Columbia Grammar, Columbia Institute, Harvard, Halsey, Wilson & Kellogg, Hamilton Institute, Woodbridge, and Drisler. It was decided to hold the trials for the relay team at the Berkeley Spring games, April 20, at the Berkeley Oval. These trials will consist of one or two heats of a 440-yard dash, to be participated in by all who wish to run in the one-mile interleague relay race, which will take place at the Wilson & Kellogg games, on April 27. The first four men finishing will comprise the team.

The question whether or not the recent one-mile bicycle race of the Berkeley Winter games was won by Thompson, who finished first, then came up. Powell of Cutler School filed a protest to the effect that he had been fouled by Thompson. He said that, while rounding a curve, Thompson had passed him and gained the inside track, while there was an intervening space of less than ten yards between them. This, according to the rules of the League of American Wheelmen, constitutes a foul.

In this race Bickerton of Harvard School finished second, his school already having nine points. If Thompson were disqualified, Bickerton would secure first place, and consequently Harvard would have fourteen points to Barnard's thirteen, and would thus win the cup offered to the school scoring the largest number of points.

The Berkeley Athletic Association, desiring to be perfectly fair and neutral in the matter, placed it in the hands of the association for decision. Much evidence was read, and the question was freely and heatedly discussed by the delegates. In the vote which followed, Berkeley, Harvard, Barnard, and Cutler being the interested parties, were not allowed to ballot. The remaining schools, however, decided that Thompson won the race fairly and squarely, the result of the ballot being 18 to 2. Thus Harvard is forced to relinquish her claims, and Barnard wins the cup.

CLOSE INDOOR TENNIS.

Cragin and Taylor Played a Clever Game in Seventh Regiment Armory.

The open tennis tournament which began Tuesday in the Twelfth Regiment Armory was decided yesterday afternoon in the Seventh Regiment armory, as both the contestants in the final round were members of the Seventh Regiment. The final was remarkably interesting, as Arthur Taylor, who is showing up well just now, gave Cragin a desperate five-set match. Taylor came to the net quite frequently, and rather puzzled the New-York Tennis Club crack by his aggressive tactics.

The early part of the match was mostly in favor of Taylor, who won the second and third sets by close scores, after losing the first. Then Cragin had a streak of good playing, and after winning the fourth set ran four straight games in the fifth. Taylor made a fine brace and tied the score, but Cragin, though a trifle scared, managed to gain the necessary two games. The scores of the tournament follow:

Preliminary Round.—S. L. Smith, Bergen Point T.C., beat J. H. Atterbury, West Side T.C., by default; J. F. Hobart, New-York T.C., beat

A NEW MISSION HOUSE FOR TRINITY

Property Acquired for an Enlarged Edifice in Fulton Street.

A valuable acquisition has been made by the Trinity Church Association by the purchase of the property west of the Mission House, at 211 Fulton Street. A new edifice will be erected upon the land in the near future.

It has long been felt by the Trustees of the association that some such movement was necessary, as Trinity's mission work has become too extensive to be properly handled in the present building. The various departments of the mission, such as the cooking school, the sewing school, and the kindergarten, can hardly be accommodated, and a new building will enable those interested in the mission to work to better effect than before.

It will require about $85,000 to erect the proposed building, and it is believed that this sum will be contributed by the parishioners of Trinity Church before April 14, Easter Sunday, which falls only a few weeks short of the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Morgan Dix's official connection with the parish. Dr. Dix said recently:

"This is the most important step taken by the Trinity Church Association for many years. It is the demonstration of the value of the association, of the wisdom of organizing it for work in this part of the city; it is a proof of their able management of their trust; it is an evidence of the generous help of our friends. The acquisition of this property insures the enlargement of the work and its perpetuity as a mission site, from which, but for this, we might have been forced to remove. A large sum is needed to build the new edifice, but there are large hearts in the congregation and liberal hands."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, and MASSACHUSETTS, fair weather, north winds, no change in temperature. EASTERN NEW-YORK, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, possibly preceded by light snows on the immediate coast, increasing northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, continued cold, northerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by local snows in southern portion, northerly winds, slight rise in temperature. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, clearing in the early morning, northerly winds, frosts, followed by slowly rising temperature. SOUTH CAROLINA, much colder and fair weather, northerly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, northerly winds, much colder in southeast portion, slightly warmer in northern portion Thursday evening. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by showers in northeast portion, much colder, northerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, northerly winds, slightly warmer, preceded by frosts Thursday morning. TENNESSEE, fair, northerly winds, slight rise in temperature, preceded by frosts Thursday morning. KENTUCKY, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, slowly rising temperature. ILLINOIS, fair and slightly warmer, winds shifting to southeast. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, northeast winds, warmer in northern portion. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northeast winds, no change in temperature. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, north to east winds, slight rise in temperature. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southeast, warmer. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and KANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, warmer, fair, winds shifting to southeast. IOWA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, south to west winds. NEBRASKA, fair, south winds, warmer in eastern portion. MINNESOTA, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southwest winds, slight changes in temperature. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local showers, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder in western portion Thursday evening. MONTANA, local showers, southwest, shifting to northwest, winds, colder Thursday.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to New-York City; on the Gulf coast from Pensacola to Tampa. The storm which was central in Middle Tennessee this morning has moved rapidly eastward to the North Carolina coast, attended by rain and snow in the Southern States, east of the Mississippi. Fair weather prevails to-night throughout the Northern States and the central valleys. It is decidedly colder in the Southern States, and warmer to the west of the Mississippi. The pressure has increased rapidly in the central valleys, but it is less in the Northwest, and the barometer is unusually low north of Montana. The temperature will rise slowly in the Central Valleys and the lake regions, with fair weather. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Alabama—Florence, 2.02; Warrior, 2; Tennessee—Columbia, 2; Charleston, 1.87. North Carolina—Bryson City, 2; Murphy, 1.96. Georgia—Resaca, 2.71.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; boarding house preferred; good reference; willing and obliging. 205 East 40th St., Cullen's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; Protestant; to go out by the day in private families; first-class city reference. J., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; understands care of parlors; leaves on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. E. K., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting or do plain sewing; best city references. 151 West 15th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl; good reference; willing and obliging; or would take care of grown children. Mrs. Lallemand, 158 West 20th St.; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with sewing or in dining room; best city references. J. H., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork; assist in washing and ironing, and general housework; in private American family; two years' reference. 181 East 73d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent girl as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; good references. L. B., Box 878 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or waiting in small family; best city reference. M. G., 54 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young German girl as first-class chambermaid in American private family; understands waiting; good reference. 248 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; best of personal reference. 206 West 37th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; is a very neat sewer. 20 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; four and a half years' city reference from last place. 558 Lexington Av., McCarthy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with sewing; first-class references. 146 West 62d St.; ring Adams's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By Protestant girl to do chamberwork or care for children. 502 West 40th St., Murdoch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent chambermaid; best city reference; city or country. 287 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; wait on lady or do sewing; good reference. 353 West 53d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; city reference. Address, by letter, Chambermaid, 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE and Seamstress.—By a competent girl; excellent reference. E. F., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 to 12, 42 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; three years' city reference. Clarke, 218 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; city references. S. C., 1,152 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl for light chamberwork and waiting. A., 254 East 60th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By excellent cook; eleven years' best reference; no objection to short distance in the country. 152 East 53d St.; call for two days.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a small boarding house; city or country; best of reference. N., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages, $20; city references. 981 6th Av., near 55th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. 538 10th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference from last place. 800 6th Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family. 222 East 56th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in American family; best reference 907 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; all kinds of desserts; highly recommended from last employer; no objection to country. Bergin, 1,093 1st Av., bakery.

COOK.—First-class; by a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons economically; bread and pastry a specialty; first-class city reference. 751 6th Av.; ring once.

COOK.—First-class; smart young woman; in small private family; will be found fully competent; wages $25; good city reference. Cook, care of Powers, 224 East 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands all branches; game, entrées, desserts, jellies; excellent baker; good manager; marketing; full charge if necessary; city reference. 659 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has first-class city references. 232 East 54th St.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 218 East 25th St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from last place. 150 West 50th St.; ring front door bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and baker; would do coarse washing; private family; city or country; good city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—By thorough cook in small private family; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city reference. 219 East 28th St., third floor, Room 14.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman, or to do housework; makes good bread and biscuit; or to go out by day; good reference. 444 West 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—First-class Englishwoman; understands all soups, fish, entrées, meats, poultry, game; good baker; city or country; good references, B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; large dinners, luncheons, and receptions; best city reference. Call, two days, 205 East 40th St.; ring Hyland's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant young woman; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. M. T., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman; good cook; laundress; in private family; short distance in the country; city reference. M. M., 140 7th Av., fourth floor.

COOK, &c.—By neat young girl to cook, wash, and iron; three and a half years' city reference from last place. 558 Lexington Av., McCarthy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent in all branches of her duties; takes full charge; A1 reference. Hildegard, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best reference from last place. 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, 348 West 40th St.; ring third bell, front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; three years' reference from last employer. 185 West 63d St., Kelrnan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in every branch; best references. M. C., 205 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; no washing; good reference; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; experienced young woman; best references. Call, for two days, at 50 West End Av., near 67th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant woman; assist with washing; no objection to country. 308 West 49th St., Rinn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a small private family; good baker and economical; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By girl as good cook and to do plain washing; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 515 West 52d St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook. Can be seen, for two days, at 125 East 60th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family. Call, for two days, K., 310 East 28th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day house cleaning, washing, or to wash windows; do any kind of work; reference. 364 West 50th St., McGowan's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; is good cook and laundress; cleaning or any kind of housework; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like four more customers by day; latest styles and elegant fit guaranteed; highest references from Brooklyn and New-York. Mrs. Nally, 514 East 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; good fitter; rapid sewer; great deal taste; day or home; references. Mme. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; makes dresses equal to best Parisian houses; from $10 up; agent for the French Corset Royal; finest in the world. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; all latest designs in fancy waists, jackets, and skirts; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKING.—By the day; latest style skirts and capes made from $2 up; understands all machines; terms $1.50 per day. M. M., 237 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By reliable dressmaker to go out in private families; reference. 202 West 43d St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements; $1.50. Miss B., 144 East 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS and NURSE.—By an experienced North German; instruct and take entire charge of children; good sewer; personal city reference. Klingshmitt, 28 East 4th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady going to travel wishes to procure a position for her nursery governess; Parisian; German; purest accent; English; good music; highest references. Mademoiselle, 1,755 N St., Washington, D. C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess; good seamstress; kindergartner; best city reference. Miss C. D., 850 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young girl as housemaid; willing to assist with coarse washing; good reference. J. C., Box 840 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer; will be found trustworthy and obliging; no objection to travel; highest reference from last lady. M. V. B., 359 West 15th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; German, French, English; perfect hairdresser; seamstress, packer, traveler; to go to Europe; city references. Mrs. Servia, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German person; capable and experienced in her duties; sewing, packing, hairdressing, charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. M., 140 East 81st St.

LADY'S MAID.—An experienced person; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler on land and sea; good sailor; best city references. G. P., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent and highly-recommended North German as lady's maid and seamstress; over ten years' city references. S. P. S., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. B. L. L., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; excellent packer; competent in traveling; good references. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid and nurse; does not speak English; good dressmaker. J. G., 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German girl; good dressmaker and hairdresser; would like to travel; best city references. Ida Grothe, 112 East 11th St.

MAID.—By competent, reliable maid to growing young ladies, or as nursery governess; good seamstress; French, English. A. D. T., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By French maid and chambermaid; good seamstress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 135 West 33d St., tailor store.

MAID or NURSE.—Good seamstress; assist with other light duties; long years' reference; town or country. 223 East 45th St.

MAID.—By young French Protestant girl as maid for grown children, or as lady's maid; good city reference. J. M., 356 4th Av.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress to growing children. 114 West 55th St., late employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; is thoroughly competent; personal city references. A. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; willing and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. Laundress, care of Mrs. Cahill, 594 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class private family; city or country; best city reference. A. F., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress, ladies' gents', and family washing; nice sunny yard; best of references. Mrs. Larson, 346 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as excellent laundress; by the day or week; good reference. 1,418 3d Av., near 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; first-class city reference; city or country. M. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; will take in washing or go out by the day. Mrs. O'Malley, 1,315 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 517 2d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by day or take fine washing home; can do shirts, collars, and cuffs; best references. Laundress, Mrs. J. Riley, 320 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as a competent laundress in a private family; eighteen months' reference from last place. M. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 321 East 24th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as excellent laundress in private family; best city references. 797 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take home washing. 1,702 2d Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in an American family; has had many years' experience and is capable of bringing up on bottle, and has the best of city reference. 112 East 126th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant as competent infant's nurse; has seven years' city reference. 152 West 64th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German, speaking French and English, as nurse and seamstress to children; best references. Call at present employer's, 5 East 74th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse for an infant; take entire charge; best of city references; city or country. 243 East 32d St. Anderson.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city references. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By a North German young woman as nurse to growing children; age, 26. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 East 47th St., from 10 to 12.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy person; take entire charge of infant from birth; or growing children; plain sewing; best city references. C., Box 805 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Parisienne as nurse to growing children, or useful maid to ladies; reference. Address, present employer's, Hotel Savoy, Room 271.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; city references. A. A., 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—Just disengaged; an English infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; refined and trustworthy; highest reference. W., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth; highest personal city reference. S. J., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; two years' references; good seamstress. L., care of Mrs. Parrot, 241 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse to children and assist with chamberwork; very good sewer; best references. Mrs. E. Mogging, 108 8th Av.

NURSE.—By French girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; city references. B. D., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swedish girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; excellent city references. K. N. T., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to grown children; best city reference. Mathilde, 222 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse, who can take entire charge of infant from birth; first-class reference. 201 West 83d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swiss girl; lately arrived; speaks no English. 433 West 52d Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent infant's or child's nurse. Present employer's, 62 East 54th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman with first-class city and Newport references; thoroughly understands her duties in all their branches. A. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By an experienced parlormaid, maid, or waitress; highest references given. Present employer, 5 East 67th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. L., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or month; good dressmaker; willing to help with other work; reference; city or country. G. A., Box 836 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman; understands carving, wines, and salads; takes entire charge of parlor floor; two year's best city reference. 344 East 56th St.; ring Mrs. Steel's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman; understands carving and all wines, salads; two years' best city reference; wages, $20. Miss Steels, 344 East 65th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. N. C., Box 188 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, smart, competent young girl as waitress, with first-class reference. Call, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at 117 West 58th St. Sivellid.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of city references. 249 West 15th St.; ring bell nearest inside door.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; best of city references. 345 East 12th St., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; several years' city references. J. M., 237 East 26th St., Wall's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; good reference. J. C., Box 889 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By waitress to take butler's place; very best city references. A. A., 222 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family. 212 West 59th St., present employer's.

Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GIRL, 18, good writer, accurate at figures, desires position in office or business house; willing to make herself useful; best reference. John Dobbin, 367 Cherry St.

MASSAGE.

Vapor baths given at either home by a trained nurse attendant. 748 6th Av

MANICURE.—Few more customers at home or their residences. 43 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By experienced young lady; stenographer and typewriter; permanent position. Address, stating salary, G. S. D., Box 133 Times.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—By well-educated young lady, (North German,) speaking English and French, as traveling companion; willing to do maid's service. Address or call 2 to 5, for Frauleln, present employer's, 43 East 78th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; age, 27; in a private family; five years' city references; last employer can be seen. Pageay, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. K., 1,052 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 896 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J. P., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; the wife as first-class cook, husband as butler in private family; no objection to the country; best references. 116 West 26th St.; ground floor.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; honest, sober, and obliging. 271 Lexington Av., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 27; in private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; good city references. G. A., Box 824 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., 15 South 6th Av.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By young man; not afraid of work; willing; useful; best city references. Care of O'Neill, 249 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; good valet; best references from last employer. G. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SINGLE-HANDED.—Age, 25; first-class references. J. O., Box 879 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a thoroughly-competent young married Dane; 27; best of references. L. K. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; has very best recommendation; nine years in last place. H. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; age, 34; ten years' first-class references. John Finn, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Men the Carelessest Creatures.

From The Philadelphia Press.

He came home the other night tired from a busy day's work, and his wife waited till he had got his overcoat off and had sat down.

"Did you get that piece of silk I asked you to bring up to-night?" she asked, seeing he had not laid it before her.

"Yes, dear; I left it out there in the hall."

"Did you get the pins?"

"Yes, dear."

"And the ribbon?"

"Yes."

"And Bobbie's shoes?"

"Yes."

"And the whiskbroom?"

"Yes."

"And a wick for the kitchen lamp?"

"Yes."

"And some matches?"

"Yes; they are with the other bundles."

"And did you see the man about the coal?"

"Yes; it will be up on Monday."

"And the man to see the grate in the dining room?"

"Yes; he's coming as soon as he can."

"Did you see Mrs. Smith about the sewing society meeting?"

"She said she'd come."

"And—and—oh, yes, did you get a new shovel for the kitchen stove?"

"N—n—o," he hesitated; "I forgot it."

"What!" she cried. What did you do that for? You know we needed that shovel, and I told you about it the very first thing when you went down town this morning. I do think men are the most forgetful and carelessest creatures that ever lived." And she flopped out to see about supper.

Business Dull.

From The Boston Budget.

Two physicians were young and were settled in a country town—a combination of misfortunes which can hardly be equaled. When Dr. A. fell sick Dr. B. treated him, and when Dr. B. fell a victim he summoned Dr. A. So they went on for a year, and in this way became fast friends.

One day they were walking together down the street, and, for want of something better to say, Dr. B. asked Dr. A.: "How's business?"

Dr. A. sighed. "Bad," he said, "terribly bad. The trouble with this place is that all the sick people are rich and can afford to go to town for treatment. It was only the other day that old Mrs. Moneybags, instead of coming to me, actually went to New-York and paid a dollar to have a corn extracted. Why, man, I'd have amputated her foot for that."

The Better End.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Doctor—Ah, Pat, I think we are to be congratulated. We are evidently getting the better of this obstinate disease of yours at last.

Pat—Are we, Doctore?

Doctor—We are, indeed.

Pat—Olm glad o' that, sure, but ol t'ink ol'd inj'y it more, doctor, ef ol had your ind o' the conthract.

A Rare Compliment.

From Harper's Young People.

Violinist—Alice, you look very sweet this evening. What makes your hair so curly?

Little Alice—I guess because you have been playing.

Violinist—Dear child! But what can that have to do with it?

Little Alice—I heard mamma say that your playing was enough to make anybody's hair curl.

The Professor.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Beg pardon," said the garrulous passenger, "but I think I heard you addressed as professor. Might I inquire what chair you hold?"

"The chair right next to the door," answered the professor. "I run a barber's shop of my own."

An Unreasonable Tenant.

From Harper's Weekly.

Landlord—What's Hawkins giving up the Newark house for?

Clerk—He says the cellar is full of water all the time.

Landlord—Well, what the deuce does he want there—champagne?

The Responsibility.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Father—How is it you never have any money?

Son—It's not my fault; it's all due to other people.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

FOOTMAN or WAITER.—By young man, 20, as footman or waiter in private family; good reference; speaks English and French. P. C., 447 West 38th St.

NURSE, ATTENDANT and COMPANION TO chronic alcoholism, insane, or invalid; unexceptionable reference; thorough masseur, willing, sober, and obliging; shaves; valets, travels. Thompson, 214 East 40th St.

TRAVELING MAN.—By an experienced wholesale traveling man with wholesale house; best reference. C. Needham, 115 West 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, Swede, lately landed, wants position in a private family; speaks, reads, and writes English and German; possesses some knowledge of French. G. E., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, good education, very obliging; experienced in foreign trades; speaking French and Oriental languages, wishes position; low salary. S. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A young girl as cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Call at 221 West 23d St., before 12 o'clock, Thursday morning.

WANTED—An experienced French nurse for child of two years; must be good seamstress. Apply at 13 East 64th St., Thursday, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—First-class German cook; must understand English cooking and have first-class personal city reference. Apply, from 9 to 2, at 845 5th Av.

WANTED—A young woman for general housework in a small, quiet family at Irvington-on-Hudson. Call, Thursday, from 11 to 3, at Mrs. Rand's, 12 West 10th St.

WANTED—First-class waitress and parlormaid. Only those having personal city reference need apply, from 9 to 2, at 845 5th Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Good metal worker on show cases; must be experienced. Starling, 4th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

Hotels.

A.—The Two Popular Fire-proof Hotels.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th to 57th St. and 7th Av.
The model family hotel of the city.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
Grand Boulevard, West 63d St. and Columbus Av.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Rates, both for rooms and board, less than that of any other first-class hotel in the city.
Broadway cable and other cars pass the door.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WILSON & LAWRENCE, Managers.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
42d Street, Entrance 9 West.
NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
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250 Horses

All classes and grades, including 100 first-class heavy draught horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds,

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Did you attend my last Monday's sale? If you did you saw a grand lot of horses sold in quick time and at low prices. You can see a repetition of the same thing to-day. I have another selection of the same grades and quality, at your own figure, which make the remarkably low prices. All horses sold without reserve. If you are in need of a horse now is the time to buy.

A 48 hours' guarantee goes with every horse as warranted.

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Call and inspect the stock. Your first purchase will suit you and will please your friends. You cannot make any mistake at my sales.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded.

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See Sunday's papers for full particulars regarding my grand blue-ribbon combination sale of the highest class high-knee acting coach horses, cobs, and saddle horses, trotters, and pacers, direct from the farms and fresh from the country.

Entries now closed and catalogue in print. Send your address and you will receive one by mail.

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NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.
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NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
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PAVILION HOTEL,
New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Will open for the season of 1895 April 15th, under entirely new management. The hotel is now being thoroughly renovated and put in first-class order; cuisine and service unexcelled; rates and rooms can be had on application to D. J. SPRAGUE, 45 Broadway, Offices 92-93, or at the Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

THEIR DEFENSE A SECRET

Indicted Police Officials Well Provided with Counsel.

WILLIAMS MAY NOT ESCAPE

More Indictments Expected—Supt. Byrnes Doing His Best with a Depleted Force—Fire Department Inquiry.

The indicted members and ex-members of the police force who to-day are to appear to plead before Justice Ingraham, have planned to be a unit in meeting the charges against them, and, while employing divers counsel, to have their interests, collectively, looked after by Col. Edward C. James, who is counsel for ex-Capt. William S. Devery.

Inspector McLaughlin, Captains John J. Donohue, Jacob Siebert, and Michael J. Murphy, and ex-Wardman Edward J. Glennon, have returned Friend & House, ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson's lawyers, are Tracy, Boardman, & Platt, and Louis J. Grant will look after Capt. James K. Price, and Policeman Henry H. Schill of the Fifth Precinct. Who will be the special counsel Ex-Capt. Edward Carpenter has not been announced.

Lawyers from the firms named met yesterday at Col. James's office. The proceedings were secret, but a general plan of action was agreed upon, and when the nine or ten defendants—Stephenson is looked for this morning—appear to plead, they will be accompanied by an array of counsel prepared to act both in concert and for the best interests of each individual defendant.

As to ex-Capt. Stephenson, no concern whatever was manifested at the District Attorney's office yesterday, as he is heavily bonded to abide by the decision on his appeal for a new trial.

In regard to James Burns, the prevailing opinion is that he is in Ireland, while some believe that he is still attending races in the South as a bookmaker. It will be remembered that he testified when he was tried at Police Headquarters that he was an expert in racing matters, and that his luck in wagering, accounted for his prosperity. Should his whereabouts in this country be discovered, it would be easy to arrest and extradite him from any State.

McLaughlin Calls at Headquarters.

Inspector McLaughlin, who is suspended from duty pending the outcome of the criminal proceedings, called on Superintendent Byrnes at Police Headquarters yesterday, and had a short talk with him. The indicted official declined to talk of his strait. Other visitors received by Mr. Byrnes were ex-Capt. Adam A. Cross, and ex-Wardman George Smith, whose reinstatements were ordered by the General Term of the Supreme Court. They were silent as to their visit, which was in compliance with advice of counsel to report for duty until definite action is taken on the order of the Court.

During the day the Superintendent had a talk with all the commanders of precincts, each man obtaining a private audience. Mr. Byrnes said of these visits that they had to do with official business pertinent to the efficiency of the department.

The police force is just now depleted by death, legal action, and neglect to bring it up to its full quota by appointing patrolmen and filling vacancies by promotions. More than 300 policemen are lacking, and at present, owing to the civil service regulations, only eligible lists of twelve men to fill ten vacancies can be asked for. Thirteen Sergeants now command precincts, namely:

First Precinct—Sergt. William Hogan, replacing Devery, dismissed.
Third Precinct—Sergt. W. L. Linden, replacing Hooker, retired.
Fourth Precinct—Sergt. Edward Walsh, replacing Slevin, deceased.
Fifth Precinct—Sergt. Norman Westervelt, replacing Doherty, dismissed.
Eighth Precinct—Sergt. J. M. O'Keefe, replacing Price, suspended.
Tenth Precinct—Sergt. John R. Groo, replacing Stephenson, dismissed.
Thirteenth Precinct—Sergt. Patrick Cully, replacing Siebert, suspended.
Fourteenth Precinct—Sergt. John Wiegand, replacing Cross, dismissed.
Sixteenth Precinct—Sergt. W. T. Coffey, replacing Donohue, suspended.
Seventeenth Precinct—Sergt. Patrick Oates.
Twenty-third Sub-Precinct—Sergt. Frank W. Robb.
Twenty-sixth Precinct—Sergt. John Cooney, replacing Murphy, suspended.
Twenty-seventh Precinct—Sergt. William Dean.

As there are thirty-eight commands entitled to Captains, only twenty-five of them are thus equipped, while of this number eleven have been "named" as fit subjects for rigid investigation, both before the Lexow committee and the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Double Work for Supt. Byrnes.

There were no indications at Police Headquarters yesterday that Superintendent Byrnes intended to select any one to fill Inspector McLaughlin's place during his suspension. When ex-Superintendent Murray was under disability through illness, Inspector Byrnes was both Chief Detective and Acting Superintendent. It is a question whether, if a head of the Detective Bureau is appointed, the senior Inspector would not have a valid claim to recognition. But this would not be easy to determine, as the claims to seniority of Inspectors Williams and Conlin have never been officially settled.

Mr. Byrnes called the roll of detectives yesterday, and kept in touch with the business of that officer, besides making some changes in assignments to duty. He refused to talk about Commissioner Martin's assertion that, as a member of the Civil Service Board, he (Byrnes) rated applicants for appointment and certified applicants for promotion, and that, in substance, appointments and promotions were made on his recommendation.

In regard to the short-handed condition of the department and the effect of the action of the Extraordinary Grand Jury and public criticism on the morale of the force, the Superintendent said:

"Life and property will be safe. Of course, the men, in the circumstances, need to be held up to their duty and encouraged, but, so far as the interests of the public are concerned, we shall weather the storms."

At the Criminal Courts Building.

At the Criminal Courts Building interest was divided between the Extraordinary Grand Jury and the District Attorney's office. Col. Fellows was busy all day with preparations for the pleadings of the indicted members of the police force to-day and for the coming trials. He announced that he would take personal charge of every case, and that he would be assisted by ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, with whom he had a conference, and Austen G. Fox, and that he would not call on any of the Assistant District Attorneys to aid in the prosecutions.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury appeared yesterday to have undertaken the investigation of widely-diverging phases of iniquity. What has come to be styled the "fight to a finish" between the Parkhurst Society and Central Office Detectives Jacobs and McManus was again under consideration. Superintendent Dennett of the society, Agents Lennon and Whitney, and the burglar Joseph Liss went to the witnesses room with several unidentified persons of both sexes. They were, outside the Grand Jury precincts, under the surveillance of several men who watched in the interest of the detectives.

One of the Parkhurst agents said that if Jacobs and McManus thought they were "out of the woods" they were fools, as every endeavor would be made to have the detectives indicted for corrupt practices. Other witnesses before the jury appeared to have been called to give testimony in relation to the Fire Department, and there were some whose presence could not be explained except by the inference that the Police Department investigation had not ended. It was assumed that Foreman Leggett would to-morrow hand up a second batch of indictments. Justice Ingraham did not open court yesterday. Police Commissioner Andrews's resolution guaranteeing all the assistance the Police Department could furnish was handed to Mr. Leggett.

Guesses That Were Wrong.

One who has perfect knowledge of the doings of the Grand Jury since Jan. 7 talked guardedly of them up to the time the first indictments were handed in, because of the stories in circulation about the number of indictments "found" and the number handed to Justice Ingraham, and the assertion that a number were held back. He said:

Forty-nine poppycocks! It has already been explained, and, I believe, published in The New-York Times that there is no indictment until it is presented to the court whence the jury emanates. An indictment is considered when evidence against a person is heard. It is found when the evidence appears to be strong enough to convict. A third stage is when it is ordered. The indictment is then drafted, but it is not, as I have said before, an indictment until fully agreed upon, signed, and handed to the court.

The inference that a number of indictments were held back because of the numbers on those that Justice Ingraham received was wrong. The guesses about the number of indictments "considered," "found," and "ordered" were wrong. Of course, many inquiries in regard to certain persons were advanced from the first stage to the second or even the third, and then either abandoned or put off for various reasons.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury did not need the decision in the case of ex-Capt. Cross and Wardman Smith to guide it. It had no effect on its decisions. It started in to make a record of convictions—not of indictments—and, as you see by the twenty indictments that are filed, the people will call witnesses who are respectable or trustworthy to prove the guilt of the defendants.

It should be understood that the jurors have not done with the Police Department, and that they are not pressed for time. No doubt the task is irksome to many of them, and to some it means a sacrifice of business interests. But never has the community had a more devoted, earnest, and intelligent Grand Jury. It is a compliment to them to say that they were more than two months in indicting eleven persons because they were painstaking and careful.

With the investigation of the Fire Department and election matters, which has hardly begun, and the police inquisition, I do not think that the jurors will hesitate when the end of the month comes to ask that their term may be extended by the court. There is no legal obstacle in the way of continuing the investigation throughout any period.

As to the comment about the jury failing to indict Inspector Williams, let me say that his case has not yet been disposed of, and that ample attention was given to it. For one reason or another the jurors evinced great eagerness to secure valid evidence against this official, and if I am not mistaken their interest in him has not abated, and will not. If he has not yet been indicted, you can find a reason for it in the statement I made about the aim of the jury when it began its labors. Wait until the Grand Jury files into court for the last time before passing judgment on its industry and earnestness in the cause of clean government.

Inspector Williams's Status.

The status of Inspector Williams just now provokes gossip and comment everywhere. Dec. 28, 1894, when he left the witness stand his cronies pronounced him "vindicated" before the Lexow committee. The failure to file an indictment against him last Monday vitalized his prestige in certain quarters where it had been wavering because of the knowledge that Capt. Schmittberger had repeated his accusations before the Grand Jury, and that efforts had been made to corroborate the accusations.

Had the Inspector been indicted there would have been, no doubt, a rush by many who had been deterred by fear from coming forward with evidence or cajoled or placated to silence to aid in his downfall. As it was he was jaunty and bubbling over with exultation as he escorted some of his indicted comrades before Justice Ingraham Monday.

Can Still Be Indicted.

In the light of recent events, and considering the fact that Schmittberger's accusations against Williams come within the statutory period of five years, the following conversation between a reporter for The New-York Times and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, Jan. 5, 1895, is interesting:

Q.—Can Inspector Williams be indicted on Capt. Schmittberger's testimony before the Lexow committee? A.—If it can be proved that Schmittberger paid the proceeds of his bribery to Inspector Williams at any time since January, 1890, the Inspector can be indicted. The indictment in cases of felony must be within five years.

Q.—Can Williams be indicted on his own evidence that he neglected his duty and knowingly allowed disorderly houses to exist? A.—No; that was a misdemeanor, and the limitation in prosecution for misdemeanors is two years. According to Williams's testimony, he was guilty of misdemeanor many years ago.

Q.—Could Inspector Williams be indicted for perjury in swearing before the Lexow committee that he owned land in Japan, when against him is the testimony of the Japanese Consul that at the time mentioned by the Inspector it was impossible for him to own land in Japan? A.—He could if it could be shown that his statement was false.

What a Former Grand Jury Said.

The Grand Jury sworn in by Judge Gildersleeve, April 2, 1883, of which H. K. Thurber was foreman, presented Williams, who was then Captain of the Twenty-ninth (now the Nineteenth) Precinct, to the Court of General Sessions, saying:

In some of the precincts of the police force in this city we find a condition of demoralization and remissness in the enforcement of the gambling and excise laws that in our opinion calls for a pointed expression on our part and some emphatic action on the part of the public authorities. These evils are not the growth of a day. From year to year they have been flourishing in our midst. That they could exist and increase as they have in some of the precincts had any honest and determined effort been made by the respective Captains to suppress them is not credible, especially when the large numbers of their patrons of every class who are necessary to their successful existence are considered, and the ease of access by any successful detective which that circumstance allows, and the consequent facility in obtaining evidence. Certain it is that a few earnest citizens, actuated by an honest desire to enforce the laws with respect to these crimes, have in some precincts done the work for which our large police force is employed and paid. The existence and increase of these evils in late years is strongly confirmatory of the rumor widely current that they are maintained, not in spite of the Captains of these precincts, but rather by their aid and under their protection.

We have especially inquired into the condition of affairs in the Twenty-ninth and Tenth Precincts, and learned that on the 21st day of February, 1888, Capt. Alexander S. Williams of the Twenty-ninth Precinct was personally notified by Mr. Anthony Comstock that at 102 West Thirty-second Street, at 461, 490, 516, 518, and 520 Sixth Avenue, in this city, there were gambling saloons, where roulette or faro were running constantly, and he was then called upon to close them. It further appeared that the above premises were in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and that the places in Sixth Avenue were within three blocks of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House; that after such notification to Capt. Williams and on the 18th of March, 1888, Mr. Comstock, upon certain warrants, raided the premises referred to as 102 West Thirty-second Street and seized a quantity of gambling apparatus and material, and that said seizure was shortly afterward followed by the arrest and subsequent indictment of Albert J. Adams as owner of said gambling establishment, and a number of other men as players in Adams's employ.

Again, on the 20th of March, 1883, Mr. Comstock raided 102 West Thirty-second Street and found the premises occupied by gamblers and the game of rouge et noir going on. A large quantity of gambling material was also found and seized. It also appeared that the various premises in Sixth Avenue have continued open and running without any apparent interruption. It further appears that no raid has been made upon these premises by Capt. Williams since his notification, and apparently no effort has been made to close or suppress them.

From the statement furnished to the Police Department by Capt. Williams on the 9th of January, 1883, a copy of which is hereto annexed, it appears that he has for some months been aware that these premises above referred to, as well as many others, were or were reported to be regular gambling dens, and that he was also aware of the names of the owners of the establishments, their landlords, and the nature of the game reputed to be carried on at the several places. And, yet either from lamentable incapacity or a shameful neglect of duty, Capt. Williams permits these places to remain undisturbed and open within almost a stone's throw of his precinct station house, leaving it to public-spirited citizens to obtain that evidence which he ought to obtain through his own detectives.

* * * In the opinion of the Grand Jury, the failure on the part of these officers to enforce the law in their respective precincts indicates either that these officers are willfully conniving at the flagrant violations of law which have long existed in their precincts, or else that they are incompetent and unfit for the positions they now hold. Private citizens, actuated by a desire to see the law enforced, seem to have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence in these precincts, while the Captains, appointed for their supposed ability and aptitude in suppressing crime, are alone unable to secure the arrests of the offenders and the strict enforcement of the law.

While we hesitate to prefer a criminal charge by way of indictment against these Captains, we earnestly recommend and urge that Capt. Williams and Capt. Allaire be removed from their positions and from the force, on account of their manifest unfitness. In conclusion, we earnestly recommend that the District Attorney should give especial attention to this subject, and spare no pains or reasonable expense to ferret out and bring to speedy justice any and all of those custodians of the public safety who have been false to their trust.

The above, by unanimous vote of the Grand Jury, the foreman was directed to sign and deliver to the court.

H. K. THURBER, Foreman.

Williams, when he knew of the action of the Grand Jury, remarked.

"I have nothing to say, except that I would rather have had an indictment than a presentation. When Grand Juries listen to the ex parte statements of men who are not regarded as reliable in any court, they can find a presentment against anybody."

The men stigmatized as "not regarded as reliable" were Anthony Comstock, D. J. Whitney, ex-Assistant District Attorney Beecher, C. F. Billings, S. H. Comstock, and Frederick C. Cooper.

Williams's first act after the presentation was to try to arrest two of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime for blackmail, using Marcus Cicero Stanley, the lottery man, and a bartender as witnesses. Police Justice Hugh Gardner refused to grant a warrant on their testimony. A few days after all the ward detectives were placed under the control of Thomas Byrnes, then an Inspector of Police, so that they were, to a certain extent, independent of their commanding officers.

Does Not Fit, Mr. Rollins Says.

Commenting editorially on Williams's immunity, The Tribune said yesterday:

Censorious critics will not fail to take notice that one of the special counsel of the Grand Jury might have been influenced by feelings of peculiar tenderness and consideration for Inspector Williams.

This was shown to ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, who said:

"That identifies me, as I am spoken of in about the same way in the news columns of this newspaper. All I have to say is that I cannot imagine what it means, as never at any time, in any manner, were there the relations of lawyer and client between me and Inspector Williams. I am amazed."

Mr. Rollins did not deny that he knew the Inspector, but he insisted that, while there was absolutely no truth in the insinuation that Williams had "a friend in court" in the Grand Jury chamber, any evidence of a leaning toward his interests there would have been an act of folly, as it would have been detected, and the jurors were not individually or collectively men who would submit to such an insult to their integrity.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay would not talk of the Grand Jury or its accomplished work on the plea that on Monday he said all he was likely to say for some time on the subject.

PARKHURST VISITS RAYMOND STREET JAIL

He Was After Information About Straw Bail, It Is Thought.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst called on Mayor Schieren yesterday and later paid a visit to the Raymond Street Jail, where he had a talk with George Williams, alias "Wade" Murray, who was arrested last week on the charge of stealing a diamond pin.

It is said that Williams was visited by Dr. Parkhurst at the request of the former, and that he gave Dr. Parkhurst considerable information regarding straw bail bondsmen in New-York.

Neither Dr. Parkhurst nor Williams would divulge the object of the visit.

To Begin the Reapportionment.

The joint committee of Aldermen and Supervisors on the reapportionment of Kings County met in the Supervisors' Chambers in the County Court House, Brooklyn, last night, and elected as President Jackson Wallace, the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Cohn said it was essential that the committee have an expert, as the work of reapportioning the county into twenty-one Assembly districts was important. He named Charles B. Morton, who was Assistant Postmaster under Gen. McLeer, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and a delegate to the last Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Morton was elected, and will receive $200 a month for his services.

A committee, consisting of Aldermen Haubert and Cohn and Supervisor Gretsinger, was appointed to find suitable headquarters. The joint committee will meet again next Wednesday.

COMING EVENTS.

—Lenten musicale in aid of the Electric College Free Dispensary, Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, this afternoon, 3 o'clock.

—Prof. Francis B. Crocker's lecture, "How Electricity Is Generated and Stored," Columbia College Library Building, this evening, 8:15 o'clock.

—Entertainment in aid of Temple Israel Sisterhood, Harlem Opera House Music Hall, to-night, at 8 o'clock.

—Illustrated lecture on Hampton Institute, Second Reformed Church, 207 Lenox Avenue, this evening.

—F. N. Pederson's free illustrated lecture, "The Trolley," Grammar School No. 51, to-night.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

Black Dress Goods.

This season's Importations of Figured Novelties; Sicilienne, Brilliantine, Poil de Chèvre and *Crepons*,

(of silk, wool, or silk and wool in the new weaves).

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Charity Benefit at Abbey's.—The programme for the charity entertainment at Abbey's Theatre next Tuesday afternoon is now complete. Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau give the use of their house, and Messrs. Charles and Daniel Frohman provide from the Empire and Lyceum Theatre stock companies many of the artists who will appear. The proceeds will be given to the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Woman's Medical College. The infirmary has been in existance since 1889. In it are maintained sixty-five beds, and there is besides a training school for nurses, and a large dispensary. The infirmary physicians also have an extensive outside practice among the poor. The performance will be under the direction of Mrs. Agnes Booth-Schoeffel and Nelson Wheatcroft. Mme. Rejane will recite a poem, "La Poupée," by Edouard Pailleron. Mrs. Langtry, with W. T. Lovell, has also consented to present Thayre Smith's charming comedietta, "A Happy Pair." Mrs. Agnes Booth-Schoeffel, with William Faversham, will be seen in "Afterthoughts," by Augustus Thomas. The New-York Ladies' Quartet will render some attractive classical songs. The Lyceum Company, including Miss Isabel Irving, will present the charming little one-act play, "White Roses." James E. Dodson of the Empire Theatre will give a monologue entitled "The Many Charges of the Light Brigade." Nelson Wheatcroft and Miss Annie Russell, assisted by the students of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, will give the curtain-raiser, "Romeo's First Love." N. Mac Cay Halfpenny's tenor voice will be heard in favorite songs, while Miss Mayme Kelso will present a costume musical recital.

The patronesses of the benefit are Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Emily O. Butler, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. D'Oremieulx, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. John A. Weeks, and Mrs. Lawrence Wells.

Tickets can be procured from Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany of 7 East Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 26 East Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. Julia B. De Forest of 15 West Thirtieth Street, and Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson of 11 West Seventeenth Street; also at Abbey's and Palmer's Theatres, and at the Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels.

—Mr. Vail's Lecture.—Jules J. Vail, a graduate of the University of France, will lecture at 9 o'clock to-morrow night, at Sherry's. His subject is "Castles in France." The lecture will be illustrated with views, and the imperial and royal palaces and private chateaus of France will be described in French and English. The patronesses are Mrs. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mrs. Goodbridge, Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mrs. Le Coulteux De Caumont, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. Frederick de Peyster, Mrs. George De Forest, Mr. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Byam Stevens, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Henry Graef Trevor, Mrs. T. Wolfe Tone, Mrs. Lyon Gardener, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. Peter Marie, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Olyphant Vail, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, and Mrs. Martin Greene.

—Luncheons.—A small but very pretty luncheon was given yesterday by Mrs. Charles Davis of 20 West Fifty-second Street. Covers were laid for eight persons, and the decorations of the table were of La France roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Henry Dimock of 66 West Thirty-seventh Street gave a red and white luncheon. The table was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses and white lilacs. Covers were laid for twelve persons. Mrs. William H. Seaich of 118 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a pink luncheon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley. The guests were Mrs. Walter Winans Brown, Mrs. J. W. Cornwall, Mrs. Philip La Roche, Mrs. Frank Hewitt, Mrs. D. N. Johnson, Mrs. J. Mooney, Mrs. A. E. Kursheedt, and Mrs. H. Osborne. A very pretty luncheon was given by Miss Ping at her home, 145 West Eightieth Street. The table decorations were of violet, and the favors were bunches of violets and bonbonnière boxes of candied violets. The guests were Mrs. J. O'Connor, Mrs. J. Finley, Mrs. W. Van Cott, Miss Kerrigan, Miss Smith, Miss Coffey, Mrs. F. Lawrence, Miss Mulqueen, and Mrs. J. Harmon.

—Mrs. W. A. Bloodgood's Reception.—Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street gave another of her delightful Wednesday afternoons, with music, yesterday. Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Welhemina Johnson were the artists. Miss Edith Tillinghast presided at the tea table. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Ashforth, Mrs. Eathen Allen, Mrs. Charles Diggs, Mr. Charles Diggs, Mrs. William Wigham, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Biby, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hoffman Shapin, Miss Louise Field, Miss Lelia Wotherspoon, Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. Davies Tainter, Miss Remsen, and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson.

—The Nightingale Sewing Class.—A meeting of the Nightingale Sewing Class was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Livingston, 20 North Washington Square. Among the members of the class are Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, Miss Mary Howland Pell, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Kingsland, Miss Meredith, Miss Margaret H. Minton, the Misses Neeser, the Misses Delafield, Miss Helen Edwards, Miss Sylvia Strong, Miss Iselin, Miss Dinsmore, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Lena Schroeder, Miss Belknap, Miss Robb, Miss Goodridge, the Misses Fitzgerald, Miss Cutting, and Miss Livingston.

Lectures on Napoleon.—The first of a Lenten series of morning lectures on Napoleon by Miss Sarah Warren Keeler was given in the ball room of the Waldorf yesterday. The subject was "Napoleon, the Conqueror of Europe." Among the subscribers to the lectures are Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. Charles H. Isham, Mrs. J. D. Slayback, Mrs. M. H. Rogers, Mrs. Gilbert Oakley, Miss Archer, Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft, and Mrs. J. Ten Eyck Litchfield. The subject next week will be "Napoleon, Emperor of France."

—Wright-Wilson Marriage.—Miss Louise Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married last evening to Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church. The ceremony was performed at the Rev. Mr. Wright's church by the Rev. Dr. Theodore C. Williams, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Laurence Hutton of 229 West Thirty-fourth Street and Mrs. Charles H. Phelps of 35 East Fiftieth Street. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club met. Among the contestants were Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence.

—The Montefiore Reception.—The fourth reception of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home will be held this evening at Carnegie Hall. The programme will be opened by Max O'Rell, who will give his lecture, "Her Royal Highness, Woman." Dancing will follow the lecture.

—Dinner at the Waldorf.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hatch gave a small supper last evening at the Waldorf. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Braddish Johnson Carroll, Joseph Bourne, and Miss Marie Vyse.

—Herr Hegner's Recitals.—Herr Anton Hegner gave the second of his violoncello recitals at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of society people present.

—Mrs. Kingsland's Card Party.—Mrs. George L. Kingsland of 430 Fifth Avenue gave an enjoyable card party last evening. The prizes were handsome, and were of silver and china.

—Concert by Amherst Clubs.—The annual concert of the Amherst College Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will be given on the evening of March 26, in the Berkeley Lyceum.

—Going to Colorado.—Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones of 20 Washington Square will go to Colorado early in April.

THE JURY FAILED TO AGREE

Two Verdicts in the Inquest Before Coroner Hoeber as to the Old Malt House Disaster.

The inquest as to the deaths caused by the falling of the old malt house which was being torn down at Tenth Avenue and Forty-third Street was finished before Coroner Hoeber yesterday. The jury could not agree. This was one verdict:

We find that the accident was due to the original faulty construction of the building, and we also find that as a contributing cause the accident was due to the vibration incidental to the demolition of the building.

We recommend that the building laws be so amended that the demolition of buildings be placed under the surveillance of the Building Department.

James D. Murphy, 200 Broadway; Orrin D. Person, 160 Fifth Avenue; Edward Frank, 26 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; John A. Remer, 66 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; John Patterson, 168 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Abraham Cane, 58 East Sixty-fifth Street.

The second verdict was:

We find that the accident was due, first, to original faulty construction of the building, and, second, to the vibration and shock incidental to the demolition of the building, in combination with either overloading with débris or the fall of a portion of the east wall of the malt kiln house upon the floor.

We also find that the contractor was incompetent for the proper discharge of all the duties involved in the work of demolition of the building. While we think that the existing building laws should have been construed liberally enough to give the Building Department authority over the demolition of structures, it appears to have been the settled policy and custom of that department to confine from the very outset its supervision to new constructions alone, and thus the dangerous work of the demolition of buildings, without protection of any kind other than such as individuals engaged in it cared to afford.

The Building Department, in our opinion, should be blamed for this. In order to take away the technical avoidance of responsibility thus afforded the Building Department, we recommend that the existing law be changed so as to give it explicit and complete control over buildings in course of demolition.

All possible safeguards should be thrown around this class of work. Permits should be granted by the Building Department and the work should at all times be under the supervision of its Inspectors.

Isidor M. Laudaur, 37 East Seventy-sixth Street; W. H. Brownwell, 145 Broadway; Howard J. Cole, 71 Broadway.

Contractors Keegan and O'Keefe were both dismissed from custody.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Peoria, Ill., March 20.—A loss of over $100,000 was caused by fire this mroning in the Dewin Building. The quarters of the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen were on the third floor, and all the paraphernalia and a number of handsome uniforms were burned. Other losers were H. & N. Kreisman, clothiers, and J. P. Schnellbacher & Sons, boots and shoes. All were fully insured.

Lebanon, Penn., March 20.—The barn of Capt. Richard Budd, near Tower City, Schuylkill County, burned, with sixteen horses and mules, four cows, four hogs, farming implements, &c. Loss, $8,500.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 20.—George F. Prear's jewelry shop was damaged $5,000 by fire to-day. Chauncey J. Preston was probably fatally burned in fighting the fire.

The man who wears a mackintosh can leave his umbrella at home in the soakingest rain and not hurt his hat a bit, if the hat is good.

Get both here; mackintosh $10 to $22.50, derby $3; and, if you want an umbrella, our costliest ones are not a bit better than the "Tip-top," $5.

An easy office-coat of unlined black flannel, $3.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Special Sale

DINNER SETS

Maddock's Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, with Soup Tureen, Colored Enamel Decoration, Service for 12 Persons,

9.98 Set.

Made to sell for 20.00.

German China Dinner Sets, with Soup Tureen, Colored Spray Decoration, Service for 12 Persons,

15.98 Set.

Made to sell for 27.50.

English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, Delft Blue Decoration, 130 Pieces,

18.98 Set.

Large Assortment French China Dinner Sets at Reduced Prices.

Special Sale

5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES AND CHAFING DISHES.

120 Brass Tea Kettles and Stands,

1.29 Each.

Regular price, 1.75.

185 Brass Tea Kettles and Stands, flat shape,

1.48 and 1.98 Each.

Regular price, 2.25 and 2.75.

25 Heavy Brass Tea Kettles and Stands, (Swinging Kettles,)

4.48 Each.

Regular price, 5.75.

Nickel-Plated Chafing Dishes, with Hot-Water Pan,

2.48 Each.

Regular price, 3.50.

None of the above goods can be duplicated at these prices when this lot is sold.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Patrick McConnell and his wife, Sarah, who occupy rooms in the tenement house 2,396 Second Avenue, had a quarrel yesterday morning. McConnell struck his wife, knocking her over a chair and breaking her left leg. McConnell then fled, taking his little son with him. Mrs. McConnell remained in her rooms until afternoon, when she sent a boy to Policeman Price of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, who sent her to the Harlem Hospital. She does not wish her husband arrested.

—The annual entertainment and ball for the benefit of the Ladies' Harlem Aid Society will take place next Wednesday Evening, March 27, at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The best available vaudeville talent has been secured gratuitously, and the advance sale of tickets promises a crowded house. Rudolph Aronson and Hortiz & Seaman will manage the entertainment.

—The six-year-old daughter of James Donovan, a letter carrier living on the fifth floor of the building 24 Madison Street, lost her balance last night in leaning over the balustrade of the staircase and fell through to the first floor, receiving fatal injuries.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Ida Seamans of Pallsade, Hayes County, Neb., has sent a letter to Postmaster Sullivan inclosing an appeal, which she desires him to place before the clergymen of Brooklyn for clothing, food, and money for the people of Nebraska, who are suffering from the recent drought.

—Edward Chapman, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, recovered a verdict of $15,000 against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company for personal injuries. He was driving a truck which was run into by a Bergen Street car. He is said to be a cripple for life.

—Barnet Rymon, who sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $25,000 for the loss of his son's services, was yesterday awarded $1,000. The boy is eight years old, and had both legs cut off by a trolley car. The boy will now sue the company for $50,000.

—A pot of tar boiling over set fire yesterday morning to the house 527 Fifteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. The flames spread to 525 and 529 Fifteenth Street, owned by W. McQueen. The loss on building and contents was $10,000.

—Mayor Schieren will on Friday noon give a public hearing on the bill to reorganize the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen upon the basis of Senatorial district representation. The Mayor is in favor of the Assembly district plan.

Long Island.

—The trouble between the Queens County Agricultural Society and Contractor George Wigel over extra work on the new grand stand in the society's grounds at Mineola has been settled by the payment of $500 to the contractor. The Summer exhibition of the society will be held on June 12 and 13.

—The Rockville Centre Democratic Club has been organized, with the following officers: President—John Church; Vice President—John J. Miller; Secretary—Frederick Myer; Treasurer—Edward Denton.

Yonkers.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will give a sociable this evening in the lecture room to the church members and members of the congregation. They will also have a mock trial, the plaintiff being Elijah M. Yerks, against the Trustees of the church for several million dollars.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club will give a stag entertainment on Monday evening. James S. Burdette and a number of other entertainers will be present. The committee having the matter in charge is composed of Messrs. Kuchler, Kaler, and Stephens.

—In the foreclosure suit of Franz Blatzheim against John Burns and others, Referee Ralph E. Prime, Jr., yesterday morning sold the property on the west side of Orchard Street at public auction. It was bought by Margaretta Blatzheim for $1,200.

—John Brennan won the weekly medal of the Terrace City Bowling Club on Tuesday night by a score of 198. This club is to bowl a series of games with the White Plains Club for a ball, the first game to be at White Plains next Wednesday.

—The members of the Yonkers Building and Loan Association paid in over $3,400 in subscriptions Tuesday evening. The association held a meeting last evening in Chelsea Hall to discuss the revision of the articles of association.

—A large audience was present at the entertainment given in Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Thomas Oliver's Sunday school class connected with the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—A public hearing was given last evening by Mayor Peene to those persons who desired to be heard in relation to the proposed amendment to the Water act.

—There were a good many visitors at St. Joseph's Hospital on Tuesday afternoon when the fifth anniversary of the opening of the institution was celebrated.

—The will of Jane E. Edgar of New-Rochelle was filed in the Surrogate's office in this city yesterday morning. She left $350,000 to her family.

—The wills of Hester Hoag, Mary Reynolds, David Meyer, and Catherine S. Gerhart were proved before Surrogate Silkman yesterday.

—The Board of Trade on Tuesday evening adopted resolutions on the

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THE JERSEY BRIDGE BILL

Charge of Improper Lobbying Made in the Assembly at Trenton.

EFFORT TO WITHDRAW THE MEASURE

Finally Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals—A Number of Important Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—In the House this afternoon Mr. Robertson asked that the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill be taken up on final passage. Mr. Nutzhorn, its introducer, objected, and said he desired to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Robertson scored Mr. Nutzhorn for his position, and said the company proposing to build the bridge was capitalized at $40,000,000, and had already expended $400,000.

Mr. Nutzhorn, in defending his position, said he introduced the bill at the request of a legal friend, but since its introduction lobbyists had used improper methods to hasten its passage, hence his desire to withdraw.

Mr. Elsele said there was something peculiar about the bill, and since charges had been made that improper influences were being brought to bear for and against it, a committee of investigation should be appointed. He moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the bill's merits and report as to the wisdom of withdrawing it. Mr. Exton moved to lay the whole matter on the table. This was lost—18 to 34.

A motion by Mr. Olcott to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads and Canals was adopted.

The Assembly this morning passed the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, removing the Lay Judges from the Court of Errors and Appeals; providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature; making the terms of the Governor and Senators four years, and Assemblymen two years; allowing persons to give treatment by electricity who are graduates of a medico-electro college of ten years' standing.

Gov. Werts sent in a veto of Mr. Storrs's Naturalization bill, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, because it undertakes to define which of the State courts shall have jurisdiction, thereby depriving certain courts of the power cenferred by the act of Congress.

Gov. Werts also sent in his veto of the bill giving to the Sheriffs of the Counties of Hudson and Essex the appointment, supervision, and control of all court constables, with power to fix their fees.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for a State reformatory was passed by the Assembly.

The Senate this morning considered the bill permitting associations of physicians to procure bodies from public institutions for the advancement of science. Mr. Parry spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Voorhees vigorously opposed the measure on the grounds of sentiment. Messrs. Daly and Kuhl thought the bill a good one. It passed by a vote of 14 to 3.

Senate Bill 312, nullifying Senate Bill 178, recently passed, which corrected technical defects in the formation of the Borough of Glen Ridge, was reported by the Committee on Judiciary in the House, and at once taken up on third reading. After a lively debate, it was passed by a vote of 31 to 27.

Senate Bill 313, permitting Glen Ridge to order another election to decide whether it shall separate from the borough of Bloomfield, providing the case now in the courts is decided in favor of the township, was next taken up and passed by a vote of 54 to 2.

The Senate passed bills amending the Elective Judiciary act so as to provide for the election of a Judge in each county of the State; authorizing Hudson County to issue $25,000 bonds for the completion of its county insane asylum; giving Police Justices and Common Pleas Judges power to commit to lunatic asylums; admitting to executions of condemned murderers the representatives of the United Press; a series of bills repealing all laws giving the Governor power to expend money for improving the State Capitol and grounds, and transferring that power to the Legislature.

The Republican Senators in conference decided to reject the nomination of Lawrence T. Fell, Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, and discussed the best action to take about the State Board of Arbitration, but arrived at no conclusion on the latter subject.

SERVANTS FOR ITS SUBSCRIBERS

Prominent Women Are Planning a Co-Operative Employment Bureau.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and eighteen other women well known in philanthropic work are making, with every prospect of success, an effort to establish a co-operative employment bureau.

Those associated with Mrs. Morton are Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Herbert Ashmore, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. H. F. Hadden, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Mrs. De Neufville, Mrs. John C. O'Conor, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

The work of the bureau will be to supply to its patrons teachers, governesses, companions, readers, and household servants, and it is intended that reliable trained nurses, with certificates from prominent physicians, shall be available at any hour of the day or night. Those who obtain situations through the bureau will be charged 75 cents for each registration.

Those in charge of the plan are seeking subscriptions, which are fixed at $6 a year, this sum entitling the subscriber to the use of the bureau, and a reduction of the fee from $2.50, the amount usually charged, to $1.50. In case not enough money is obtained to start the bureau by Sept. 1, that on hand will be refunded.

Failure of a Small Nebraska Bank.

GENOA, Neb., March 20.—The Genoa State Bank closed its doors this morning and is in charge of the State Banking Board. The bank was reorganized less than two weeks ago, and a new set of officers was chosen, with Mr. H. E. Robbins as President. It was announced at the time that the reorganization made the bank one of the strongest financial institutions of the size in the State. It had a capital stock of $20,000. The receiver thinks that the bank will pay out without loss to the depositors.

Mrs. Tree Severely Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, the English actress, who is playing at the Chestnut Street Opera House, met with a painful accident during the matinée performance there to-day. The play was "Captain Swift," and during the second act Mrs. Tree made a misstep, which threw her heavily on the stage. She fell on her arm, which was severely sprained. A physician was summoned, and the play proceeded with a substitute in Mrs. Tree's part.

EPISCOPAL MINISTERS PROTEST

Do Not Approve the Views of Dr. Rainsford on Sunday Opening—Protest to the Legislature.

Many Episcopalian clergymen of this city and Brooklyn desire it to be known that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford was not expressing their views when he advocated the passage of the bill authorizing the sale of liquor on Sunday.

At a special meeting in the Church Mission House in this city over thirty clergymen voted that the following protest be presented to the Legislature and that Bishop Potter be requested to make the presentation:

In view of the publicly announced purpose of the liquor dealers of this city and other cities to seek from the coming Legislature of the State of New-York a law permitting the opening of saloons during certain hours on Sunday, the undersigned, for themselves and others whose views they represent, submit:

1. That there is nothing in the trade of the saloon keeper which should make it an exception to the long-settled policy of the State, which protects the right of rest and quiet worship on Sunday by forbidding ordinary traffic on that day.

2. That the Sunday liquor traffic is especially dangerous, because on that day large numbers, released from their ordinary employments, are tempted by the open saloon to spend in drink and dissipation the earnings needed for the support of their families.

3. That the deleterious influence of the Sunday saloon is shown by the remonstrances which are uniformly made by all religious bodies against the location of saloons in the neighborhood of their churches.

4. That the social and political advantages which attract to our land such large numbers of immigrants are chiefly due to that intelligence and morality which the American Sunday observance nurtures, and our foreign-born fellow-citizens should gladly submit to the restrictions which experience shows to be needful to the best interests of all classes.

5. That the experience of former years in this and other cities shows that, with an honest and incorruptible police, Sunday closing of the saloon can be substantially enforced.

For these, among other reasons, we protest against the proposed change, and appeal to all who seek to improve the conditions of life in our large cities to resist the attempt of the saloon keepers to secure the sanction of law for their Sunday traffic and condonement of their present and past defiance of existing statutes.

In a letter concerning excise legislation, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church said:

"Whatever opinions might be held about Superintendent Byrnes, all present will agree that no man in the city knows the criminal classes better, and Superintendent Byrnes has said that the present law could be enforced, and that if half a dozen prominent men were convicted and punished according to the full measure of the penalty, and if it were understood that such enforcement of the legal penalty was to be sure and inevitable, the other saloons would be closed on Sunday hermetically, or, to use Byrnes's own words, 'so tight that they could not be opened with a crowbar.'

"With such an expression from the Superintendent of Police, it is a little premature for us to say that the best resolutions of a great people must be wiped out because they cannot be enforced."

LODGE MEN MAKE A COMPLAINT

Their Sunday Night Entertainment Interrupted—Will Seek Some Legislative Action.

The members of Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, Order of Free Sons of Israel, are indignant about the treatment they received at the hands of Capt. Strauss of the Sixty-fourth Street Station House.

The Webster Lodge gave a vaudeville show at Terrace Garden on Sunday night last, and during the performance Adolph Jacobs and Max Levy, who were taking tickets at the door, were arrested for refusing to allow two of Capt. Strauss's ward men in the hall. The remainder of the performance was postponed until after midnight.

The prisoners were released on Monday by Police Justice Deuel, in the custody of Maurice B. Blumenthal, who defended them.

The lodge has retained Mr. Blumenthal to take such steps as to secure immunity for the lodge from similar treatment in the future, and to bring about, if possible, a change in the law which prevents the giving of concerts and entertainments on Sunday. In speaking of his plans yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Blumenthal said: "I have learned from investigation that the police have acted in this manner before, and so, to prevent a repetition of this sort of thing, I am preparing and will in all likelihood during this week present to the Legislature through Assemblyman Steinberg in the Assembly and Senator Ahearn in the Senate, a concurrent resolution specially permitting performances on Sunday such as was given by the Daniel Webster Lodge.

"With reference to the indorsement by the lodge of the efforts of the United Societies of New-York for more liberal Sunday laws, I can say that the majority of our members are in favor of a change, and while, as a lodge, we take no interest in politics, and do not in any way participate in public matters other than charities and the elevation of our fellow-men, we believe that the Sunday laws are entirely too strict, and discriminate very harshly against a great body of our citizens."

WOULD MAKE COMPLAINTS DIRECTLY

This Is What the Good Government Clubs Say to Mr. Brookfield.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield received a letter yesterday from Preble Tucker, Secretary of the Council of Good Government Clubs.

There have been reports for several days that the members of the Good Government Clubs were up in arms at the Commissioner's giving the preference in making appointments to followers of the political faction that he heads, and it was said that the Good Government Club people were to express their disapproval that a Commissioner appointed by a non-partisan Mayor should make appointments of a partisan character, by calling on Mayor Strong.

When the Commissioner heard this report, he said that he thought that it would be more proper for the Good Government Club people to call on him, and not bother the Mayor. This sentiment caused Mr. Tucker to write to the Commissioner, and tell him that his belief that the Good Government Clubs were going to protest to the Mayor was unfounded. He wrote that, if the Good Government Clubs thought of complaining of the Commissioner, they would go right to him, and not carry tales to the Mayor.

Dr. Senner Wants Policemen.

Some weeks ago the Police Department withdrew the policemen from the Immigrant Landing Station, at the Barge Office. Since that time the immigrants have had no one to protect them when they land in this city, or to keep away those who are always on the lookout to rob and plunder the new arrivals.

Dr. Senner, Immigrant Commissioner, sent a protest to Police Commissioner Andrews and Superintendent Byrnes, and asked them to place policemen again on duty. He as yet has received no reply.

A WEIRD ART EXHIBIT

"Masterpieces of the Latest and Greatest Impressionists."

IT'S FOR CHARITY AND THERE'S TEA

Gems That "Delight the Eye, Illuminate the Mind, and Prove that All the World Is Color Blind"—The Patronesses.

A most remarkable art exhibition was opened to the public yesterday, at the nominal charge of 50 cents, at the American Art Galleries.

Considering that the proceeds are to go to a deserving charity, the West Side Day Nursery, the public would do well to look in.

It is nothing more or less than an exhibition of clever caricatures in oil, with a little dry goods and tinsel thrown in by a number of well-known New-York artists, who have wisely withheld their names from these masterpieces.

At the door of the art galleries a big transparency reads:

Snap shots! Vagaries in color, or art astray. An exhibition of caricatures and symphonies in black and blue. Masterpieces of the latest and greatest impressionists.

Stay, traveler; for a moment enter here.
The gems of art that on these walls appear
Delight the eye, illuminate the mind,
And prove that all the world is color blind.

All styles of art you here will find
To suit the most exacting mind.
Impressionists in pink and blue
Have something queer to show to you.

In the big exhibition rooms up stairs are arranged perhaps a hundred startling canvases. On the east wall is a parody on Sargent's "Carmencita," entitled "Come and See Her," that has to be seen to be appreciated. A big canvas, entitled "Sapoleon—or all is not gold that Gilders," attracts attention. One of the best things is the picture entitled "The Feather Dusty Road to Palmyra," with a camel in the foreground and real feather dusters pasted on, carrying out the idea of palm trees in perspective capitally.

"The Woman with a Past" is there in sombre black, of course, but with strange and fantastic features.

Trilby bobs up true to life, but with rather more feet than the law allows. There is a patent reversible canvas that can be looked at from four points of view, representing, respectively, a waterfall, an arctic scene, a cañon, and portrait of an impressionist.

Dr. Depew is represented up a peach tree with a happy smile on his face and his lap full of peaches. This picture is called "Chauncey de Peach."

"Jane Ark," "Plush Point on Cambric Bay," very realistic; "Uncle Remus Down Cellar," and "A Mayor of Hoboken" are among the many good things of this strange exhibition.

Tea was served yesterday afternoon by Mrs. William Hamilton and the Misses Caroline Lee, Constance Satterlee, Madeline Satterlee, Elsie Cleveland, Alice Ward Howland, Julia Delafield, Marion Graves, Mabel Drake, Sallie Livingston, Alice Gillet, Elsie Huntington, May Harris, Lucy Byrd, and Elsie Brown.

The patronesses of the exhibition are Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. J. N. Beekman, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. George Blagden, Mrs. John Ellis Blake, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Samuel Colman, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. Alfred P. Dix, Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Edwin L. Godkin, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Irving Grinnell.

Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. John A. King, Mrs. Charles A. Lanier, Mrs. J. Howard Latham, Miss Arleine Lee, Mrs. H. T. Livingston, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, the Misses Ogden, Mrs. F. T. Robinson, Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. F. Hopkinson-Smith, Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Robert B. Talbot, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Mrs. J. D. Vermilyea, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Jacob Wendell.

SVENGALI'S POWER OVER TRILBY

Professional Woman's League Hears a Paper on Hypnotism.

Trilby, as a psychical study, was the subject which the Professional Woman's League took under consideration at its regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

The members discussed a paper by Dr. R. Osgood Mason, who is said to be a "clear-headed and painstaking student of the new psychology, as represented by the London Society for Psychical Research." Dr. Mason is of the opinion that Trilby's actions and Svengali's wonderful power, as described by Du Maurier, are quite within the range of possibility, as shown by the study of hypnotism, although no case exactly like the one described is on record. The novelist did not even exhaust the possibilities of hypnotism, Dr. Mason believes, for after Trilby's years of hypnotic training it would have been possible, by post-hypnotic suggestion, to broaden the ordinary life of Trilby. That would be a legitimate use of hypnotism.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Mrs. Ida Jeffreys-Goodfriend, Mrs. Rachel McAuley, Mrs. C. B. Bishop, Miss Sara Palmer, Miss Lewis, and others took part.

Miss Louise Muldener astonished the assembled league members by proclaiming that she was a second Trilby in one-deafness, and Miss Winne, who presided and read the paper of the day—no men being admitted to the meetings—asserted that she was Trilby No. 6 in that respect.

Other members gave interesting accounts of the appearance of the astral bodies of their friends.

A Southern Telegrapher's Throat Cut.

BLACKSBURG, S. C., March 20.—While Night Operator W. A. Stewart of the Southern Railway telegraph office was lying on his desk asleep this morning his throat was cut by robbers. They secured $10 from the ticket cash drawer. The operator was unconscious for half an hour, when he dragged himself to the hotel, and notified the authorities. His wounds—he received several blows on the head besides the cut—are not necessarily fatal.

James A. Sperry Recommended.

William Dick, J. Henry Dick, and William C. Bryant called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday and urged upon him the appointment of James A. Sperry as one of the Commissioners of Elections.

Mr. Sperry is the city editor of the Brooklyn Times and the son-in-law of its proprietor, Bernard Peters. He is a stanch Republican. Mayor Schieren promised to consider Mr. Sperry's name with others he had before him.

MR. FORD CALLS ON THE MAYOR

May Be Appointed a Fire Commissioner—School Commissioner Gerard Sends His Resignation.

Austin E. Ford called on the Mayor yesterday, and it was said immediately after he left the office that the Mayor had made up his mind to appoint him a Fire Commissioner to succeed Commissioner Robbins when that official's term expires, May 1.

Mr. Ford intimated to a friend soon after he left the City Hall that the matter was all settled. Mayor Strong would not talk about the call.

Mr. Ford ran for Congress on the Republican ticket against Franklin Bartlett in the Seventh Congressional District last year and was defeated. He is known as the leader of the Civic Union, a small political organization. He is a brother of Patrick Ford of The Irish World.

School Commissioner Gerard sent his resignation to the Mayor yesterday.

C. C. Shayne was one of the Mayor's callers. He told the reporters the report that he was to speak at the Single Tax Club's meeting in Chickering Hall Sunday night was an error. He did not know that it was to be a Sunday night meeting when he accepted the invitation.

Civil Service Commissioner Watson, Public Works Commissioner Brookfield, and Deputy Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works talked over in the Mayor's office the new civil service rule making it necessary for persons desiring employment in either the Public Works or the Street-Cleaning Department to first register their names at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Messrs. Brookfield and Collis did not seem altogether pleased with the new rule. Mr. Watson explained that whenever Mr. Brookfield wanted men he would be furnished a list by the Civil Service Commissioners, from which he could make his selections. The purpose of the rule is to do away with the method of employing laborers at the Public Works Department.

"We have in our possession," said Mr. Watson, after the conference, "evidence which proves conclusively that the former Commissioners of Public Works issued to the district leaders blank forms of application for employment in the department, and that when men were needed the leaders were notified and they filled the blanks with the names of their friends and supporters.

"It made no difference if more men than were wanted were sent to the Public Works Department. They were all put on the pay roll, even if there was no work for them to do.

"This system has obtained for so long that the laborers cannot be made to understand that it is not still in vogue, unless some such rule as we have suggested is adopted.

"The new regulations will affect both the Public Works and the Street-Cleaning Departments.

"I shall have another talk with Mr. Brookfield and Gen. Collis, and I have no doubt I can convince them that the new system is the best."

HE ACCUSES TWO POLICEMEN

Lawrence Schmidt Declares that Brady Accepted a Roasting Pan, and that Brady and Healy Assaulted Him.

The attention of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn has been called to a case in which a citizen complains that he was arrested and then allowed to go, after paying the policeman who made the arrest the equivalent of $2. He alleges, also, that he was assaulted by two policemen at another time.

Lawrence Schmidt of 198 Stagg Street is the complainant, and the policemen involved are Thomas J. Brady, and John Healy, both of the License Squad, under Sergt. Humphries.

They were arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court on Tuesday on the charge of assault, and were paroled until Wednesday next for examination.

Mr. Schmidt told the Law Enforcement Society that, in April, 1893, while he was carrying, as a sample, a roasting pan, Policeman Brady arrested him for not having a license. He said he was an agent, and that it was not necessary to have a license. Brady, Mr. Schmidt declares, escorted him two blocks, and then offered to let him go on payment of $2. Schmidt said he did not have that much money, but would give him the roasting pan. The policeman, Mr. Schmidt says, was satisfied.

As to the assault, Mr. Schmidt states that on Jan. 26 last Policeman Healy accused him of carrying a revolver. He alleges that he replied that he did not have a revolver, that Healy searched him, and found that he was telling the truth, and that Healy then struck him twice with a club. Then Brady appeared, and both policemen assaulted him severely. In spite of that they asked him not to make any charge, and he agreed, as he was afraid he would be killed.

Policeman Brady said, according to Mr. Schmidt, that he had better get out of Brooklyn at once, or he would be killed.

He laid the matter before District Attorney Ridgeway, who proceeded to take it before the Grand Jury. Mr. Schmidt says he has not yet been called to appear before that body.

PENSIONS WILL DECREASE IN THREE YEARS

Until Then Appropriations Must Remain at About Present Figures.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—According to Commissioner Lochren's figures, pension appropriations are likely to remain at about the present rate for at least three years to come.

The reason for the absence of any perceptible decrease is that the falling off, owing to deaths and other causes, is about counterbalanced by first payments on new pensions allowed. There are usually large arrears, dating from the time application was filed, to be paid on all new pensions. After three years it is expected that the majority of claims will be adjudicated, and there will be few remaining first payments.

The pension appropriation for the fiscal year 1895 was $150,000,000. For the fiscal year 1896 it is $140,000,000, which will probably have to be supplemented, as usual, by an eight or ten million deficiency appropriation. After 1896, Commissioner Lochren thinks, the pension appropriations will diminish rapidly.

To the Memory of Maryland Soldiers.

W. Ridgely Griffiths and J. Randall Mordecai, representing the Maryland Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, have called upon Park Commissioner Squier of Brooklyn in reference to a marble column which the society proposes to erect in Prospect Park in commemoration of the Maryland soldiers who took part in the battle of Long Island.

Commissioner Squier will select a site for the column, which will be ready, it is thought, by Aug. 27, when it will be unveiled with ceremonies.

TWO LIVES WERE LOST

A Tenement House Without Fire Escapes Burned.

MANY OF THE INMATES IN DANGER

John Kurtz Burned in Saving His Family—Anthony Ketchum's Fatal Jump—The Law on Fire Escapes.

Fire in a tenement house at 168 West Twenty-fifth Street caused the death of two men shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, placed many lives in peril, and caused damages to property to the amount of $5,500.

Although there were many tenants in the house, the building had no fire escapes.

One man, John Kurtz, lost his life as a result of his bravery in dashing through the flames to alarm the inmates of the house and in insuring the safety of his own family; the other was killed by jumping from a third-story window to the street, whereby every bone in his body was broken

The Dead.

The men who lost their lives were:

KETCHUM, ANTHONY, sixty-four years old, insurance agent; jumped from third-story window. Died at the New-York Hospital.

KURTZ, JOHN, saloon keeper; body found on stairs burned to a crisp.

The house in which the fire occurred is a four-story brick structure and is owned by John N. Heabner, a flour merchant, who had a store on the ground floor. On the floor above the store lived John Kurtz, with his wife and three children—William, twenty years old; Mamie, sixteen years old, and Frank, twelve years old. Herman Schmidt, a bartender employed by Mr. Kurtz, boarded with the family.

On the third floor lived John Westboy and his wife, who kept a boarding establishment. The boarders were: Anthony Ketchum, the insurance agent who lost his life; Saranto Patterson, a flower peddler; John Johnson and his wife; Miss Rebecca Schamp, a cashier in O'Neill's restaurant in Sixth Avenue, and her sister Catherine.

Mathias Tung, a German tailor, who is helpless with a broken leg, occupied the fourth floor, and with him lived his daughter and her husband, Ernest Schaefer, and their infant child.

Mr. Kurtz was on his way home shortly after 3 o'clock when he saw men running about in the neighborhood of his house and shouting "Fire!" Flames were at that time bursting out of the transom over the front door. Mr. Kurtz turned his coat collar up, put his shoulder to the door, burst it open, dashed through the flaming vestibule, and sprang up the stairs. As he disappeared the crowd that had gathered sent up a mightly cheer.

Mr. Kurtz reached his flat in safety and aroused his family. "Bill," he shouted to his oldest son, "you look after mamma and I will see to the children." Directing his wife and son to make their way to the roof, he gave a shout that woke up every tenant in the house.

The halls were immediately filled with frightened men and women, who fell in with the procession toward the scuttle, and groped their way through the dense smoke. When the tenants reached the scuttle John Johnson quickly burst it open.

The opening of the scuttle, however, meant death for Mr. Kurtz. A draught from the front door to the roof was immediately created, and the flames that had been slowly consuming the first flight of stairs shot with lightning rapidity up the succeeding staircase, and struck down Mr. Kurtz as he was making his way to the scuttle. The children for whom he had risked and lost his life had escaped with the aid of Herman Schmidt, the bartender, who conducted them to the rear of the flat and dropped them out of the window. The girl was somewhat cut and bruised, but the boy was uninjured. Then Schmidt sought escape by similar means, having first pushed out Saranto Patterson.

When the stairs were ablaze from ground floor to roof, and escape by their aid was out of the question, two women and a man appeared at the front windows of the third floor, screaming for aid. They were the Misses Schamp and Anthony Ketchum.

The crowd yelled to them to wait until the firemen arrived. The girls heeded the advice, but Ketchum climbed onto the window sill and threw himself headlong to the street. As he did so, the fire engines turned the corner. The firemen picked up the bleeding and mangled man and took him to the New-York Hospital, where he died as he was being placed on a cot.

The engine, of course, had no ladders with which to rescue the two women. The engine driver ran up in the corner house, and crept on the coping toward the window occupied by the girls. When he reached it he sat on the sill and endeavored to quiet the fears of the women. Finally Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 arrived. A ladder was run up, but it proved to be too long. There was no time to waste, however. Two firemen named Woods and Kelly ran up, and formed a living bridge, over which the woman were passed. Catharine caught on to the under side of the ladder, and clung there helpless. The fireman on the outside got a good grip of her skirt, and so they went down, he above, holding her fast by her clothes, she hanging underneath.

Her sister, Rebecca, the cashier, reached the ground in a somewhat more precipitate manner, being dropped into a life-net.

The fire was extinguished after the stairs had been burned away, and the tailor's flat ruined. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

John Kurtz had for twelve years been proprietor of the "Chimney Corner." He was a well-known Freemason, being a member of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, and Empire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 170. He was also a member of the order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and the Ancient Order of Foresters. His funeral will be held this afternoon at 57 West Twenty-fifth Street.

When asked why the house had no fire-escapes, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings Vreeland said yesterday that a thorough investigation will be made.

Contrary to the general impression, the law regarding fire-escapes on tenements is discretionary, not compulsory. The Consolidation act of 1882 provided that "every such house (tenement or lodging house) shall be provided with a proper fire-escape, or means of escape in case of fire, to be approved by the Inspector of Buildings."

When the Department of Buildings was created in 1892 the following provision was made by law:

Every dwelling house occupied by, or built to be occupied by, three or more families above the first story * * * shall be provided with such good and sufficient fire-escapes, stairways, or other means of egress in case of fire as shall be directed by the Superintendent of Buildings, and said Superintendent shall have full and exclusive power and authority within said city to direct fire escapes and other means of egress to be provided upon or within said building or any of them.

It would appear from this provision that the Superintendent of Buildings can use his discretion in ordering up fire escapes.

MINISTER RANSOM SAYS FAREWELL

He Calls upon Friends and Recent Colleagues in Washington—Intends to Start for Mexico Friday.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Ex-Senator Matt W. Ransom, Minister to Mexico, who was recently appointed to succeed the late Isaac Pusey Gray, paid a farewell visit to his friends at the capital to-day. He called upon many of his recent colleagues and acquaintances in the departments, and from all received hearty wishes of a pleasant sojourn at his new post.

Minister Ransom left Washington to-night for his home in North Carolina. He

Ex-Senator M. W. Ransom,
Minister to Mexico.

will remain there for a few days, completing final arrangements for his departure to the capital of Mexico. It is his intention to start next Friday.

During his term of office as Senator from North Carolina Mr. Ransom made many friends here, both in official and social circles. His absence from this city will be regretted, although his friends are greatly pleased with his advancement.

INDICTMENTS MIGHT BE FOUND

MR. COMSTOCK ON THE SPREADING OF DR. PARKHURST'S TESTIMONY.

No Protection Because It Is Part of the Court Record—Mr. Gruber Got Transcript from Stenographer.

"I have never seen the evidence in the Hattie Adams case," said Anthony Comstock to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "but if it contains obscene and indecent matter, as has been stated in some newspapers, the sending of the pamphlets containing Dr. Parkhurst's testimony through the mails is clearly indictable.

"The fact that it is simply a transcript of evidence taken in a public court does not mitigate the offense. This has been held by the courts in several instances, and it is also the law in England.

"It has been held that to allow the sending out of such literature simply because it was a matter of court record would tend to make violations of the law an easy thing. It would only be necessary for any one having obscene matter which he wanted to dispose of to be caught, taken to court, and have the document spread upon the records, and then send out the transcript of that record."

"Have you taken any steps toward investigating the sending out of the testimony given by Dr. Parkhurst in the Hattie Adams case to members of the Legislature and others?"

"No. I have no evidence that they have been sent out, except that I have been unofficially informed that such is the case. I have not seen any of the pamphlets and I do not know that they are of an obscene nature."

Abraham Gruber, member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-third District, and an ardent supporter of Thomas C. Platt, in his fight for the control of the local Republican organization, said yesterday that he had paid Court Stenographer Beard to make a copy of the testimony given in the Hattie Adams case by Dr. Parkhurst. It was this testimony which was printed in a nineteen-page pamphlet and sent to several newspaper editors and politicians throughout the State, as told in The New-York Times of Monday morning.

Mr. Gruber, however, said he had nothing to do with the preparation of the pamphlet or its distribution.

Stenographer Beard said he had furnished the transcript of the evidence, in accordance with a law which prescribed that he should do so on application. Mr. Beard said he had furnished a copy of the same testimony to other persons whose names he did not remember.

"I never saw the pamphlet," said Mr. Gruber, "and I know nothing about it. I got a transcript from the court stenographer because I was indirectly interested in the case.

"I had four or five copies made and gave them to my friends to let them see the character of Dr. Parkhurst's testimony."

"I have nothing whatever to say on the subject to the newspapers," Mr. Platt said.

A BREAK AGAINST HIGGINS

But Delaware Has Not Yet Elected a United States Senator.

DOVER, Del., March 20.—The long-expected break in the contest for United States Senator came to-day, but did not result in the election of a Senator. Five ballots were taken. The Addicks men and the Massey men remained firm and voted solidly for their respective candidates. All of the Higgins men except Mr. Wilson went to Edward G. Bradford of Wilmington on the first and second ballots, and on the third and fourth ballots went to Dr. Hiram R. Burton of Lewes. The Higgins men decided that it was useless to longer continue to vote for the one candidate, and so tried the experiment of going to others.

The first and second ballots resulted:

Higgins, (Rep.,) 1; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Bradford, (Rep.,) 6; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 8; absent, 4.

The third and fourth ballots resulted:

Higgins, 1; Bradford, 1; Massey, 4; Addicks, 6; Burton, 5; Wolcott, 6; Bayard, 3; absent, 4.

On the fifth ballot all the Higgins men went back to Higgins and he received seven votes.

Shot by a Jealous Husband.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 20.—Patrick Egan, a blacksmith, who for some time has been living apart from his wife, went to her home at 3 o'clock this morning, and, seeing a light in her room, threw himself headlong through the window. Mrs. Egan was frightened and fled from the room. Egan, with a pistol, followed her.

Mrs. Egan called for help, and Samuel Trotzky, who had apartments in the house, opened his door. Mrs. Egan ran inside, closely followed by her jealous husband.

Trotzky tried to reason with Egan, but the latter fired a bullet into Trotzky's forehead. The husband then fled from the house. He was captured a few blocks away and locked up. Egan accuses Trotzky of having alienated his wife's affections. The physicians think Trotzky may recover.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU DEAD

Death Quickly Followed After a Stroke of Apoplexy.

HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The Aid of Gen. Grant During the War, He Became His Companion and Biographer—Career as a Diplomat.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., March 20.—Brigadier-Gen. Adam Badeau died suddenly last night.

While talking with his adopted son, George Corsa, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Badeau was stricken with apoplexy and fell into Mr. Corsa's arms. Dr. Able was sent for, but could do nothing for the General. In an almost unintelligible manner he asked that his adopted daughter, Miss Kittie Chillman, be sent for. He was unable to talk to her when she reached his side.

Gen. Badeau had been in poor health for some time. He had several operations performed for the removal of cataracts on both of his eyes during the last six months.

The funeral on Friday will be from the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with Bishop Wigger officiating.

Gen. Adam Badeau was born in New-York City Dec. 29, 1831. He was educated in private seminaries, and began his career as a journalist. For several years he wrote dramatic criticisms for several of the Sunday papers of this city, and these criticisms he collected into a book, entitled "The Vagabond."

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union Army as a volunteer, and was appointed an aid on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. He served with Gen. Sherman in the campaign in Louisiana, and was severely wounded during an assault on the Confederate fortifications at Port Hudson.

In March, 1864, Lieut. Badeau was appointed Military Secretary on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant, and in March, 1864, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant Colonel, and then Colonel. He accompanied Gen. Grant through the Wilderness, and was with his chief at Appomattox. A warm friendship existed between Col. Badeau and Gen. Grant, which lasted through the latter's life. Col. Badeau remained on Gen. Grant's staff at the close of the war, and continued on the staff until 1869, when he resigned with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army.

Gen. Grant gave Gen. Badeau important places in the diplomatic and civil service of the country. In May, 1869, he was appointed Secretary to the American Legation in London, and held that position until December, 1869. In 1870 he was the bearer of important dispatches from this Government to Madrid. In May, 1871, Gen. Badeau was appointed by President Grant Consul General to London, and filled that lucrative and responsible post for ten years. While Consul General to London Gen. Badeau obtaied a leave of absence, and accompanied Gen. Grant in 1877 and 1878 on his memorable tour around the world. Retiring from the London Consul Generalship in September, 1881, Gen. Badeau was appointed Consul General to Havana, Cuba. During his occupancy of this post he brought charges of corruption against the State Department at Washington. He resigned on the ground that the Government would not permit him to substantiate his charges.

In 1875 Gen. Badeau was appointed United States Minister to Belgium, but declined the post. In 1881 he declined the appointment as United States Minister to Denmark.

Gen. Badeau did not again hold public office. He sustained close personal relations with Gen. Grant up to the latter's death, published several books about Gen. Grant, and assisted the General in the preparation of his autobiography. Among Gen. Badeau's books were "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," "Conspiracy, a Cuban Romance," and "Grant in Peace." The public is familiar with the controversy that arose between Gen. Badeau and Gen. Grant's family over the connection of Gen. Badeau with the preparation of the autobiography. The controversy led to litigation and acrimonious discussion.

IN FAVOR OF WOMEN AS SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Action of the Board of Education—The Pavey School Bill Favored.

At the session of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon there was more merriment than is usually found at its meetings.

The fun was caused by Commissioner Strauss, who, throughout the meeting, carried on a little war with Commissioner Hubbell.

Mr. Hubbell had introduced a resolution at a previous meeting suggesting the appointment of one woman on each Board of Trustees. The matter was brought up for discussion yesterday, and several changes in the resolution were suggested.

Commissioner Little wanted to have the resolution amended so as to read: "The Boards of Trustees shall be mixed when practicable."

It was this suggestion that called forth the merriment with which Commissioner Strauss seemed to be bubbling over. He wanted to know if the phraseology of the amendment meant that Boards of Trustees should be made up of men and animals. After Mr. Strauss had made much other criticism of the amendment, Mr. Little changed it so as to read: "In the Board of Trustees in each ward shall be at least one woman."

The amendment was accepted by Commissioner Hubbell, who disclaimed any intention of wanting to limit the number of women in the Boards of Trustees.

The resolution in this shape did not suit Commissioner Holt, who moved to amend the amendment as follows: "That it is the sense of this board that in the appointment of Trustees there should be no discrimination either for or against any person on account of sex."

In this shape the resolution was adopted.

The subject of school legislation was also discussed. Commissioner Hubbell introduced a resolution recommending that the board go on record as in favor of only the Pavey School bill, now pending before the Legislature, and not as in favor of the Halpin bill, so long as the Pavey bill is not lost. The resolution was adopted.

The new Commissioners, R. H. Adams, W. H.

SUES HER AGED HUSBAND

Mrs. Sneckner Says He Has Been Cruel, Harsh, and Unjust.

MR. SNECKNER IS PAST FOURSCORE

The Couple Were Married Thirty Years Ago and Traveled Extensively—All the Wife's Charges Denied.

William Sneckner, who is about eighty-two years old, has not had very pleasant domestic relations for several years past, and is now being sued in the Supreme Court by his wife, Louise P. Sneckner, who is about fifty-five years old, for a separation, upon the ground of abandonment and failure to support her.

The case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Beekman, on a motion made in behalf of the wife for $66 a week alimony, and a counsel fee of $750 pending the trial of the action.

Mr. Sneckner's marriage took place Dec. 9, 1865. He was then a widower with four children, and since then another child has been added to the household. All the children are married. For twenty-four years Mr. Sneckner and his wife lived together without any marked domestic unpleasantness. They traveled throughout this country and Europe some years ago, visiting all the principal cities of this country, and every place of any importance in Europe and Asia. This tour lasted over ten years, and on their return they settled down to live in this city.

A separation occurred in August, 1891, but relatives and friends of the family succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation in a few months, and Mr. and Mrs. Sneckner continued to live together until January, 1892, when a second separation occurred. Since then the old gentleman has lived alone, and his wife has been residing with her son. All of the children support Mrs. Sneckner in her present troubles, and have put in affidavits corroborating her charges.

Mrs. Sneckner was represented yesterday by Lawyer John A. Beall. She says her husband once spat in her face, and at another time threw a hand sachel at her. He frequently became irritable, and at one time, she says, rubbed his clinched fist on her face under her nose, so as to make her face sore. He also swore at her, and she insists that his general conduct has been harsh, cruel, and unjust, to such an extent that she was made miserable, and could not live with him.

After their first estrangement she brought an action against him for a separation, but it was discontinued when they became reconciled. She avers that her aged husband has an income of $9,000 a year, and that as her health has been bad for several months, he should be compelled to contribute liberally to her support. Mr. Sneckner is the owner of the property, 19 Union Square, and also of 18,000 acres of land in Texas.

Mr. Sneckner believes that in this suit there is the beginning of an attempt to get possession of his property, as, under the circumstances, his wife and children feel that he will not make provision for them on his death. He says that the charges made against him are untrue absolutely, and that his wife left him without justification. Since then he has made every effort to conciliate her, has offered to take her back and provide for her in accordance with his means, and has, in fact, kept a home for her at an expense of $100 a month, but she spurned all his negotiations.

The old gentleman was represented by Charles C. Suffren, who declared that the wife was acting under the influence of her children for some untold reason. It was only a month ago that he was compelled to give up the house that he was keeping for his wife, and to go and live in a boarding house, where he now is, paying $14 a week for his board. Although he is the owner of the Union Square property, he says it is heavily mortgaged, taxes and expenses are high, and it is not fully rented, so that the income which it produces is comparatively small.

The Texas property, Mr. Sneckner says, is unproductive, and the taxes upon it have to be paid yearly, so that his entire income, after payment of expenses, is very little. While he formerly lived in luxury, he is now compelled to economize and live in a boarding house. He is in debt and has but $100 to his account in the Bank of the Metropolis.

At the conclusion of the argument Judge Beekman said he would examine the papers, and reserved decision.

THE CASE OF JUROR CARLEY.

Judge McAdam to Look into the Charges Brought Against Him.

David Leventritt, the counsel for Hyman Sarner, in an action brought to recover $10,000 damages from Joseph F. Blaut, the former President of the Madison Square Bank, and Myer Hellman, made an application to Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday, for the appointment of a referee to inquire into the conduct of the jury in the case.

The suit was brought to recover damages for the purchase of alleged worthless stock sold by Blaut, and the jury disagreed. It was alleged that Michael E. Carley, one of the jurors, was prejudiced. After the jury had retired Carley is said to have announced himself as for the defendant, and told his fellow-jurors that he had made up his mind, and, when they had come to his way of thinking, they could inform him. He refused, it is alleged, to consult with the rest of the jury, or to listen to any argument.

Judge McAdam declined to appoint a referee, but said that he would inquire into the case himself, as he had determined to ascertain the rights of the jury.

"The public," the Judge declared, "is entitled to the calm consideration and the best judgment of a Judge on the bench, and the same thing is expected of a jury. I say that a juror who gets his back up immediately after he retires with his fellow-jurors is not doing an honest thing. He is a dangerous man. A Judge would be disciplined for such conduct, and a juryman should also be disciplined for similar conduct."

An order was issued for the jurors to appear before Judge McAdam on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, for examination.

ANOTHER ADJUSTER ARRESTED.

Samuel Milch Found in Harlem—He Is Charged with Arson.

Samuel Milch, a fire insurance adjuster who lived at 242 Henry Street, and had an office at 199 Broadway, and who had been sought for by the police for a month past, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant in which he is charged with arson.

There are two indictments on file against Milch. On March 4 he was indicted for arson in the second degree, for having conspired with one Glueckman and Mrs. Ida Lieberman to set fire to her apartments in the tenement house, 251 East Twelfth Street. This fire took place on the evening of Dec. 18, 1893. The loss was adjusted by Milch. Mrs. Lieberman was convicted and sent to prison. Glueckman fled, and is still at large.

The second indictment against Milch is for arson in the third degree, and in it he is accused of having been concerned in the explosion and fire which occurred in July last at the shirt factory of Louis Gordon, 21 Walker Street.

Gordon was well insured, but the companies refused to pay, and he assigned the policies to the H. B. Claflin Company and Vietor, Achelis & Co. to satisfy claims for goods purchased by him. The suits are now pending to recover the insurance.

During the investigations made by Fire Marshal Mitchel, Simon Rosenbaum, one of the principal men engaged in setting fire to houses in this city, gave testimony that the explosion and fire in Gordon's factory was the result of a conspiracy between Milch and Gordon, and that the fire was set by Glueckman. Rosenbaum admitted that he had received $50 for standing guard outside the store. Gordon was arrested last week, and released on bail to await trial.

Milch was located yesterday morning in a house in Harlem, where he had been sheltered by friends. He was taken to the District Attorney's office, and subsequently arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions. Bail was fixed at $10,000, and Milch was sent to the Tombs.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said that Milch is responsible for many incendiary fires which have occurred in this city for four or five years past.

HAD THE DENTIST LOCKED UP.

Tallman Arrested in a Suit for Alleged False Arrest.

Clarence E. Tallman was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in a suit brought against him by Nathan Krauskopf for $10,000 for false arrest and imprisonment. Tallman is a dentist and lives at 159 West Forty-eighth Street.

The case grows out of a suit that was brought by parties who are named in the papers as Smith against Tuthill, and which was heard before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Police Court. While the suit was in the police court, Tallman, it is alleged, made an affidavit that Krauskopf had sworn that he (Krauskopf) had repeatedly spoken to Smith on the character of the latter's house. When the matter was afterward made the subject of a civil suit before Judge Stiner in the Eighth District Court, Krauskopf denied having ever spoken to Smith on the character of the house.

When Tallman heard of this, it is alleged that he went before Judge Taintor, and the latter issued a warrant against Krauskopf, wherein Tallman charged him with perjury. The case came before Justice Simms, and he discharged Krauskopf, as there was no evidence against him of the crime charged.

Krauskopf then brought the action against Tallman for false arrest, asking damages in $10,000. Judge Pryor signed the order of arrest, and, in default of $1,000 bail, the dentist was locked up.

FOR KILLING EDWARD MEYER.

The Trial of George Dougherty Begun —What the Defense Claims.

The trial of George Dougherty for the killing of Edward Meyer, on the morning of July 6, in front of Meyer's home, 1,563 Avenue A, was begun before Justice Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It was claimed by Assistant District Attorney Weeks that the shooting of Meyer by Dougherty was deliberate and premeditated. Meyer was a racing "tout," and the trouble between the two men arose because Dougherty gave Meyer some money to place on a horse which ran on June 1, and won, and when Dougherty demanded the money which he claimed to have won Meyer refused to pay. On the morning of July 6 Dougherty, it is charged, went to Meyer's home, called him out into the street, and shot him. The defense will endeavor to prove an alibi, and a large number of witnesses were present for that purpose.

The testimony for the prosecution was to the effect that Dougherty had written a letter to John T. Eagan, Meyer's employer, about a week before the homicide, asking for Meyer's address. A policeman identified Dougherty as having been seen lounging about the door of the house in which Meyer lived, shortly before the shooting. The policeman heard the shot, and saw Dougherty running away. He gave chase, but Dougherty escaped, and was not arrested until some time after. The defense will be heard to-day.

MORE OF WEEKS'S ACCOUNTS.

Complicated Case in the Attempt to Get a Bond and Mortgage.

A rather complicated case growing out of the thefts of Francis H. Weeks, now in Sing Sing Prison, was the subject of an investigation before Justice Ingraham in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The action was brought by Lawyer Prescott Hall Butler, who, together with Lawyer Weeks, were the executors of the will of William Ellery Sedgwick. The object of the suit is to get possession of a bond and mortgage for $8,500 on the property 711 East Twelfth Street. Mr. Sedgwick died on April 16, 1873. Weeks assumed the management and control of the estate, Butler taking but little part in it.

Since the assignment and imprisonment of Weeks for his embezzlement it has been discovered that his dealings have become so intermingled and mixed that it is almost impossible to straighten them out.

In the present case it is found that a number of people claim to be the owners of the bond and mortgage in question, which was originally purchased with money belonging to the estate of William E. Sedgwick. Among others who claim the mortgage is the Countess Isabel Von Linden, for whom Lawyer Weeks was also a trustee.

Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT ONLY.

Spriggins Had Been Indicted for Manslaughter—Witness Reprimanded.

Thomas Spriggins, who had been orginally indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Herman Krudolff, a bartender in a saloon at Sixtieth Street and First Avenue, during a fight, was convicted of a simple assault in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff, yesterday.

Testimony that the assault upon Krudolff did not cause his death resulted in reducing the charge against Spriggins to assault in the second degree, and under the charge of the Recorder a conviction for simple assault resulted.

An incident in the case was the committal of Frank Reuter, a witness, to the House of Detention on a charge of perjury. He was committed on Tuesday because he had made an affidavit previous to the trial that he had been a witness to the fight, and had seen Spriggins strike Krudolff, and when called at the trial he swore that he did not see the fight, and knew nothing about it.

At the conclusion of the trial Reuter was taken before the Recorder, who reprimanded him severely and discharged him.

MR. QUINTARD SUES FOR RENT.

Mr. Weil Brings a Counter-Suit and Presents a Bill.

George W. Quintard has brought suit in the City Court against Leopold Weil, to recover $750 arrears of rent due, as alleged, for the premises 35 West Ninety-fourth Street, which had been leased to Weil for a private residence.

Weil moved out before his lease expired, and he asserts that he was compelled to do so, owing to the aggravation caused by the use of the side wall of the house as a party wall for a house which Mr. Quintard was building on the adjoining lot. He also claims that the annoyance from the constant pounding against the wall was so great that he was compelled to take his family out of town for eight weeks.

Weil has brought a counter suit to recover $1,923.24 from Quintard for damages sustained, and furnished the following bill of particulars:

Paid Dr. Harris, $44; paid plumber for repairs, $15.05; paid for expenses of family in the country at the rate of $38 per week, $342; loss from business, $1,500; cleaning carpets, $21.20.

A motion was made before Judge Newburger to strike out this bill of particulars, and decision was reserved.

She Gets the Endowment.

A verdict was returned yesterday in favor of Mrs. Marie Buschman, the widow of Leopold F. Buschman, for $1,186 in a suit brought by her against the Chester A. Arthur Lodge of the Templars of Liberty of America. The trial was held before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Buschman sued to recover $1,000 endowment due on the death of her husband. Buschman was admitted to membership in the order in 1890, and he fell ill in May, 1891, remaining sick until his death, in January, 1892.

It was claimed by the order that the beneficiary had been expelled because he was in arrears, and the plaintiff contended that, as her husband was entitled to sick benefits during his illness, the society should have deducted the dues from these benefits.

To Look After the Hall Estate.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Marie Loiuse Hall and Joseph Hall a committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, the wealthy tobacconist who was recently adjudged insane and unable to care for his property. Mr. Hall joined in the petition to be declared insane. He intended to sell his business, but was unable to give a clear title to his property, as he was mentally incapacitated.

The petition to the court states that the personal property amounts to $125,000, and the infants ask that the bond of the committee be fixed at $50,000, as this is double the share that would come to them. Justice Lawrence does not accede to this request, and puts the amount of the bond at $250,000.

Appeal in the Wyse Case.

William Sumner Wyse has given notice that he intends to appeal from the decision of Judge Freeman of the Superior Court, deciding that Wyse's wife, Maria S. Wyse, did not fraudulently obtain from him $150,000 worth of property.

Judge Freedman granted a motion yesterday to allow the lis pendens which Wyse had secured against the property to stand. This order prevents Mrs. Wyse from disposing of any of the property pending the appeal.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave leave to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum to sue Herman Ridder as the receiver of the property of Sigmund Meyer. The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs rented the house 189 East Seventy-sixth Street to Meyer at the rental of $1,000 a year. They allege that there is still due to them a quarter's rent, and as Ridder has been appointed receiver of the rents and the property of Meyer, they ask to be allowed to collect the debt in this way.

—Mrs. Eliza Mainchan sued the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge for $1,500 damages for injuries caused by falling down the steps at the New-York entrance to the bridge, on Aug. 21, 1892. The case was tried before Judge Patterson, and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday. A sealed verdict was directed to be brought into court this morning.

—The taking of testimony in the contest over the will of Robert L. Darragh was continued yesterday, before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Edgar Whitlock, a lawyer, who, with Mrs. Darragh, was given a power of attorney by the testator, was examined. The case was not finished.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipmann, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

115—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Ferryboat Princeton. 132—Sawyer vs. Cleveland Iron Company. 133—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Blessing. 135—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford. 136—Killien vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 139—United States vs. Burr and Hardwick. 140—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Wood. 141—Thompson Manufacturing Company vs. Walbridge. 142—Same vs. Hoff. 143—Hawkins vs. Steamship Hattie Palmer.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

L. D. Harmon, as administrator, &c., vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by J. W. Dunwell for appellant, W. E. Hughitt for respondent.

Allie Harmon, an infant, &c., vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by J. W. Dunwell for appellant, W. E. Hughitt for respondent.

Minna Knoch, appellant, vs. Marie E. H. Von Bemuth, as administratrix, &c.—Argued by Charles Goldzier for appellant, Austin Abbott for respondent.

John Nicholas, as guardian, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Albert C. Tennant for appellant, Thomas E. Pearsall for respondent.

Hugh J. Grant, as receiver, &c., vs. Patrick J. Walsh, appellant.—Submitted.

George R. Lewis, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Argued by John W. Verbeck for appellant, Lewis E. Carr for respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 193.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class III.—1—Baldwin vs. Smith.

Class IV.—2—Thayer vs. Mitz. 3—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dodge.

Class VII.—4—Wuersten vs. L'Amoureux. 5—Cohen vs. Chebra Bikur Cholim Boral Israel.

Class VIII—6—Matter of Clark. 7—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 8—Amsinck vs. Lapsley. 9—Mott vs. Mott. 10—Moore vs. Moore. 11—Chu Pawn vs. Irwin. 12—French vs. O'Connor. 13—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 14—Blunt vs. Syms. 15—Blunt vs. Welsh. 16—Grow vs. Peyser. 17—Rowland vs. Baker. 18—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 19—Steinman vs. Steinman. 20—Stiner vs. Zehnder. 21—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McLoughlin. 22—Johnson vs. Irwin. 23—Zeman vs. Zeman. 24—Smith vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 25—Brown vs. Sheehy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact.—2159—Korn vs. Korn. 2200—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner. 2655—People ex rel. American Flag Company vs. Harker. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 2080—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Farragut Fire Insurance Company. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 2139—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 2169—Haelne vs. Hoyt. 2181—Harmon vs. Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company. 2196—Jones vs. Leavy. 2199—Weil vs. Seale. 13—Schmitt vs. Burghard.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2237.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Garner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 622—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 624—Stoddart vs. same. 625—Dolan vs. same. 92—Bruno vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 952—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 953—Same vs. Liberty Insurance Company. 2220—Krauss vs. Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company. 2867—Duebert Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2904—Byrne vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5972—Wiggins vs. King. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2050—Moses vs. Williams. 2354½—M. E. Moore Bronze and Plate Company vs. Mullins. 2478—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Himeinway. 2913—Kilgannon vs. Bartholdi Hotel Company. 2522—Haven vs. Dean. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 2730—Levy vs. Allernan. 2499—Haigh vs. Wiesner. 1087—Bowery Bank vs. Geoghan. 1404—Van Antwerp vs. Linton. 2142—La Maida vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 5269—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 1468¼—Price vs. Ohio Falls Car Company. Highest number reached on regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

688—Kent vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 656—Giegergack vs. Peck. 567—Scrotton vs. Kroder.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1218—Roan vs. Parton. 1090—Grossman vs. Rosenberg. 716—Grodel vs. Lyon. 1167—Pichot vs. Girard. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1108—Smith vs. Gilman. 470—Shaferman vs. Jacobs. 961—Fox vs. Gordon. 1225—Yates vs. O'Farrell. 818—Bennett vs. Furnival. 147—Farrell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1821—Dahlman vs. Schubert. 965—Bates vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 975—Doyle vs. White. 1575—Frank vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1811—Tisdell vs. New-Hampshire Fire Insurance Company. 1775—Leggett vs. Baylis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of Catharine Duffy. 191—Henry M. Silverman at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Sarah A. Minturn, Emily D. Speer, Christian Ihle, Lauretta A. Hartt, Edwin P. Ludington, Anna Guest.

At 2 P. M.: Sophie Provost, née Le Maire, Mary Murphy, Catharine M. Balmore, James H. Gibney.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Will.—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1306—Jacobs vs. Weil. 1374—Kaltisher vs. Dewitt. 824—Peiser vs. Strauss. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1414—Horwitz vs. Simpson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3791—Towner vs. Theraud. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 1346—Steiner vs. Lally. 3006—Reid vs. Sexton. 1528—American Enameled Tiling Company vs. Michaels. 1513—Raisen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 730—Stanweather vs. McClelland. 1548—Rabinowitz vs. Burns. 1486—Hale vs. Connor. 1544—Bourne vs. Carroll. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn. 1540—Goldfarb vs. Goodman. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 246—Gallinger vs. August. 1149—Ganz vs. Smith. 1467—Burr vs. Klenen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Colyer. 1408—Roseth vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herrman vs same. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1560—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 1589—Garbett vs. Gedney. 1591—Prial vs. Mars. 1592—Vincent vs. Schneider. 89—Schulberg vs. Guttermann. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlosser. 1088—Cafiano vs. Bove. 1044—Weill vs. Kearn. 1045—Dunham vs. same. 1046—Gerber vs. Kearn. 1006—Gelb vs. Levy. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1507—Geriach vs. Jewett. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3695—Reid vs. Springer and Welty Company. 3746—Clark vs. O'Connor. 3798—Sommers vs. Greenfeld. 3794—Same vs. same. 3814—First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Brown. 3800—Arnold vs. Halnes.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 1596.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the people.

1—Edward Carpenter. 2—Michael J. Murphy. 3—Jacob Siebert. 4—William W. McLaughlin. 5—William S. Devery. 6—Edward G. Glennon. 7—James K. Price and Henry W. Schill. 8—John J. Donohue. 9—Henry W. Schill. 10—John T. Stephenson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—George Dougherty. 2—John Emison. 3—Joseph Keepers, Jr.

Pleadings.—1—Joseph A. Kennell. 2—James Davis. 3—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Muller. 4—Francisco de Mario. 5—James Goss. 6—Benjamin Shepero. 7—Annie Elenberg, Sarah Kaplin, and Mary Belman. 8—Heyman Goldstien. 9—Philip Ball. 10—John Smith. 11—Thomas Murphy. 12—Thomas Pritchard. 13—Jacob Fliegman. 14—James F. Ryan and George Bernheimer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Charles D. Perry, John Dunphy, Edward Duffy, and Louis Carstans. 2—Andrew J. Bunce. 3—William Mayo and William James. 4—Harry Singer. 5—James Rawls. 6—John Moore. 7—Charles D'Ellia. 8—Lee Toy. 9—Albert Berchte. 10—Edward Ressler. 11—Charles Patchi.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Henry P. Carroll. 2—Mary Mystron and and Louis Teresco. 3—Charles O. Leighton. 4—John Egan and Frederick Barnell. 5—James Newman, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 6—Charles Miller. 7—John Cunningham, Daniel Armitage, and Harry Wolf. 8—Thomas F. Mayer. 9—Martin Hefferman. 10—Thomas Wall and Joseph Sullivan. 11—William Fallon. 12—May Wallace Boyle, alias Leah Bernard.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Wallach vs. Beckwith—Arthur A. Alexander. Breese vs. McWalters, (two cases)—Ernest Hall. Rhinelander vs. Riverside Club—Edward F. Cutting vs. Gerlach—Martin F. McMahon.

Ingraham, J.—Stedman vs. Gerlach—Peter T. Barlow.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Paris vs. Lynn—Frederick Smyth. Matter of Kern—William F. Sheehan. Usher vs. Beckwith—Stephen H. Olin. Hays vs. Hays—H. L. Luques. Crane vs. Ramsey—Charles B. Page.

Pryor, J.—Matter of E. H. Snow & Co.—O. H. Sanderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Vought vs. Hughes—Austin E. Pressinger. Besson vs. Cavinato—John W. Houston. Cohen vs. Bierman—Max Altmayer.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company—James A. Briggs.

Patterson, J.—Sarah A. White vs. Dionis Frankel et al.—Alexander R. Gulick.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Rudolph G. Solomon vs. Isaac Steinau and Samuel Cohn—Max Fisher.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Franklin National Bank vs. Walter E. Switzer—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Part II.—Stover J.

776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 887—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 888—Burford vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2045—Lehman vs. Blum. 1385 and 1386—McGinley and McKay vs. McAdam. 420—Downey vs. Williamson. 478—Griswold vs. Little. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 612—Bulmer vs. Hess. 768—Mather vs. Ridder. 358—Burtis vs. Darling. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 591—Twaddell vs. Schoenig. 1387—Daly vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 522 and 529—Farmer vs. National Life Association. 510—Kelly vs. Heasty. 845—Macauley vs. Schneider. 303—Imperiall vs. Maresea. 418—Reimers vs. Long Island Railroad. 546—Fedderson vs. Long Island Railroad. 435—Tittle Company vs. Cottier. 189—Kaplan vs. Jacobs. 387—Metz vs. Lesser. 380—Brooklyn Engine Works vs. Leuhart Manufacturing Company. 895—Murray vs. Simmonds. 896—Hurschle vs. Button Works. 898—Figge vs. McKane and another. 900—Kelly vs. The Mayor et al. 901—Dykman vs. Grening. 902—Manning vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 903—Lagerquist vs. United States Insurance Company. 904—Crao vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 905—Webber vs. Bates.

Highest number reached on regular call, 905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.

77—Dadlwian vs. Theodorian. 65—Levey vs. Brierlein. 71—Buckley vs. Walsh. 36—Fetzer vs. Noell. 38—Kittie vs. Lake. 89—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen. 86—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 315—Peoples vs. Jones vs. Squier. 68—McIntosh vs. Larkin. 142½—Ognesta vs. Spayale. 169—Sedgwick vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 170—Unger vs. the same. 217—Palatean vs. Prendergast. 123—Case vs. Henton. 116—Ross vs. Brock.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

479—Warren vs. Donnelly. 1213—McCormick vs. City of Brooklyn. 1230—Flynn vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1118—Smith vs. Weed. 1015—Courtney, Sheriff, &c., vs. Eighth Ward Bank. 415—Weyershausen vs. De Casse. 1274—Ryan vs. Keyes. 1171—Borgensen vs. United States Projectile Company. 1148—Lautier vs. Harrison. 1197—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1270—Boyle vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry and Steam Transportation Company. 1159—Williamsburg Brewing Company vs. Knorr. 1121—McGowan, administrator, &c. vs. Hornby. 1232—Appleton, as guardian, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1257—Conigland vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 815—Potts and another vs. McLaughlin and another. 294—Gilkes vs. Gilkes. 1198—Morgan vs. Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 1399—Capulkino vs. Vogel, &c. 198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 202—Bechtluft, guardian, &c., vs. Gage et al. 206—Model Building and Loan Association vs. Patterson. 726—McClafferty vs. Commissioners of Charities. 208—Hopper vs. Hopper.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Lydia W. Rankin. The accountings in the estates of William H. Haight, Edward Corcoran, Ira Perego, Mary E. Y. Home, Frederick Enders, George H. Spring, Margaretha Wetzel, Mary A. Snyder, Henrietta Mayer, Frederick S. Thompson, Mary A. Tregina, (formerly Mitchell,) John J. Wood, Sallie J. Koop, Amelia Müller. The estates of Christian Clauss, William H. Douglass, and Holderlin, (order to show cause.) The guardianship of Mary A. Tregina, (formerly Mitchell.) The transfer tax of Josephine Rust, Michael Nihill, Mary F. Freel, and James Green.

Contested calendar at 10:30—64—Will of Sarah Kessler. 19—Accounting of John Herr.

Not the Right Kind of a Horse.

Hawkes, the "Flying Highwayman," had a mare whose renown once brought Lord Coleraine to Newgate with the view of effecting a purchase, on which occasion the prisoner drew his lordship mysteriously aside and whispered in his ear: "The mare won't suit you, perhaps, if you want her for 'the road.' It's not every man that can get her up to a carriage."—Temple Bar.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Peter Bancroft, a citizen of the County of New-York, deceased, died in the City of New-York.—CAROLINE P. BANCROFT, sole surviving executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William S. Bancroft, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK G. LAWRENCE, Sarah P. Bancroft, Mary A. Bancroft, Frederick B. Bancroft, William A. Bancroft, Sarah F. Rising, Elizabeth B. Park, George E. H. Abbot, Sarah B. Abbot, Lucy M. B. Abbot, Mary H. Shearer, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 69 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To Sarah P. Bancroft, Mary A. Bancroft, Frederick B. Bancroft, William A. Bancroft, Sarah F. Rising, Elizabeth B. Park, George E. H. Abbot, Sarah B. Abbot, Lucy M. B. Abbot, and Mary H. Shearer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 12th day of March, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in New-York City, on the 12th day of March, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Markets Easier and Less Active and Cotton Higher.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Heavy—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower—Provisions Lower.

There was less activity shown in the grain markets, but values kept up pretty well, considering the scalping trade, while the nables were steadier and the West firmer, but the local dealers were realizing to a fair extent, and offset the outside news. Cotton had a regular field day, and closed at an advance, with outsiders showing more interest. Coffee was more active, but closed lower. Provisions were lower through manipulation, with a fair trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator		69¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator		33¾@	34
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator		52¾@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25	@	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.75	@	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands		6⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X		17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.00	@	13.50
Lard, Western steam		6.97½@	..
Beef, family		9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy		20 @	..
Sugar, granulated		3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy		11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7		16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry		11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness		20.00 @	..
Copper, lake		9.25 @	9.30
Lead		3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were less active, but very irregular, with trading chiefly on local account, and mainly scalping and switching. The early business was at an advance of ⅝c, through firmer West, and moderate foreign buying, but prices declined ⅝@⅞c on local liquidation, and later rallied ⅛c, but closed steady at unchanged prices, to ⅛c decline. Spot was more active at unchanged prices. Sales, 312,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 52,000 bushels choice red Winter on private terms, free on board, afloat; 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅝c over May, free on board, store, and 116,000 bushels do at 1⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 112,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅛c under May, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68¾c. Clearances hence, 40,437 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 98,573 bushels....Receipts, 40,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 49,819 bushels; in the interior, 311,486 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active, and advanced ¼@½c with the West and on local covering, with cabin firmer, declined ¼@⅝c on real selling, and closed weak at unchanged prices. Spot was scarce and firm at nominal prices. Sales, 29,000 bushels, including for export, 16,000 bushels steamer mixed at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 49¼c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels steamer yellow at 52c, elevator....Receipts, 40,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 175,108 bushels; in the interior, 203,795 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,610 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 29,846 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with trading entirely local and prices unchanged. Spot were ¼@½c higher and very quiet. Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@35c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 61,500 bushels; exports, 118 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	69¼
May	2,120,000	60 15-16@61 7-16	60¾
June	.....	....@....	60¾
July	1,980,000	60 15-16@61 9-16	61¼
August	325,000	61¾@61 13-16	61¼
September	300,000	61⅞@61⅞	61¼
December	325,000	63⅝@64	63⅝
Total	5,050,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	525,000	51 11-16@52⅛	51¾
July	375,000	50¾@51⅝	50⅞
September	60,000	51⅜@51½	51⅜
Total	960,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	....@....	33¾
April	5,000	33¾@....	33¾
May	60,000	33¾@33¾	33⅝
July	.....	....@....	33⅞
No. 2 White—			
March	.....	....@....	37
May	.....	....@....	36¾
Total	65,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow, as jobbers were looking for concessions, while millers were generally holding at old prices, although fancy Spring patents were reduced in price. Sales, 15,150 bbls, including 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.90@$3; 2,000 bbls Winter straights, $2.75@$3; 300 bbls No. 2 Spring, $2.35; 3,100 bbls City Mill patents; 8,000 bbls do, clear, and 475 bbls do, fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 10,985 bbls and 11,530 sacks; exports, 9,161 bbls and 4,006 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,086 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.90@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	....@....	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	2.50@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	2.35@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	2.25@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.70
Clear	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Scarce and higher; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.75 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 90c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Firm and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Steady but quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$25 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—There are fair movements in small lots on wants of the home trade, but not much doing otherwise. Prices are firmly held. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The New-York market does not at present indicate the general situation. It is true that sales here are difficult, while no export market wants prime oil, and England has pretty well bought off crude yellow as against the large sales it made several weeks since upon its home markets. There is, however, some demand from England, with 25c steadily bid for good quality, while it is offered at 25½c, and reports of steady moderate buying thence at the South. Prime yellow here is steadily put on offer at 26c, and finds a lower bid. There is no doubt of increasing firmness at the South, and more difficulty in buying except at some advance. The outlets from the mills are to various sources more satisfactory, while they are encouraged by the more satisfactory position of the other products. Sales were 100 bbls good off grade yellow at 25½c, and 150 bbls do, under special conditions, at 29c. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.12½c, Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 58c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Oil opened and lowest, 112¾; highest and closed, 113.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS are still under manipulation. Baldwin and Robinson were again reported as sellers of pork at the West beyond the wish of a leading packer, who failed to take up freely the offerings, although his buying through brokers was at times fairly active and to bringing about reactions. Through the uncertain movement of the products, cash demand is kept quiet. Even the outsiders, who were through loss well interested as buyers, are keeping their hands off, as awaiting a clearer situation. Weaker prices for hogs tended as well to some loss of confidence for the products. Pork led in the break, and lard and bacon sympathized slightly. The decline in pork was 25c on May, followed by reaction, while lard and bacon went off only 2@5 points, and recovered. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 33,000 head.

LARD—Western steam did not vary more than 2½ points at the West, where speculation and manipulation ran almost entirely on pork. The dullness continued marked here on cash stuff, and it was apparent that so long as prices were swung about on the options the exporters would not appear with fresh buying orders for material quantities. Here there was hardly business sufficient to determine prices. One lot of 250 tcs was sold at 6.97½c, which is the closing price for cash. City steam was firm at 6.62½c, at which 180 tcs were sold, while 170 tcs for export were sold at 6.85@6.90c. Options—No sales; March closed at 6.95c, nominal, and May at 7.05c, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.40c; South American at 7.75c; compressed lard is at 5.37½@5.50c. The West closed at 6.62c for March, while May was at 6.72½@6.75c, closing at 6.75c asked; July at 6.85@6.87½c, closing at 6.87c bid; September closed at 7c nominal.

PORK—Had little attention here, with only 100 bbls mess taken up, but at the West was again raided, and was pushed down 10c at first, then by 15c, followed by a recovery of 25c, closing easier by 3c on the May option, which was almost entirely dealt in. March closed at $11.55. May was at $11.45@$11.70, closing at $11.67; July at $11.75@$11.87, closing at $11.87 asked. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13@$13.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.50.

BACON—Ran to easier prices with the pressure on pork, which also absorbed most attention of speculators. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.65 for March, while May, which opened at $5.70, advanced to $5.75 and closed at $5.75@$5.77. July was at $5.90, down to $5.87 bid, and closed at $5.90@$5.92. September was at $6, up to $6.05, and closed at $6.05 asked.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there is more of a business and at better prices. Sales of 40 bxs clear bellies at 6½@6¾c, closing at 6¾c, with 12 bs average at 6¾c asked average, at 6¾c; 6,000 lb do, 10 lb average, at 6¼c, with 12 lb average at 6¼c asked and 6¾c bid; also sales of 800 pickled shoulders at 5c; city-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6¼c bid and 6½c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c asked. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 8½@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—Exporters are moderate buyers, and home trade wants are steady. Prices are without change. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are strong and in demand. Sales here of 100 bbls at $18.50; at the West $17.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steadier prices, with fair demand. Receipts at the West, 56,171 head; same time last year, 49,220 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; fancy a shade higher; others weak; $4.25@$4.80; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,140 head; opened steady; closed firm; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,522 head; lower; $4.10@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened steady, 5c lower; $4.10@$4.50. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.60@$4.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $4.25@$4.55. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.65. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6@6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—As the city-made is on offer it is taken up promptly at 4½c, at which 100 hhds were sold. There are some lots that cannot be reached under 4¾c. Generally speaking, there is now a scant supply. The country lots on offer are taken up at irregular but generally stronger prices; the range as to quality is 4 9-16c to 4¾c; there were sales of 120,000 lb at 4½@4¾c, besides 100 pkgs at 4 9-16c, and 60 pkgs at 4⅞c. A 5c bid price yesterday was for edible grade. Australian is offered at 5c, laid down here.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the position here continues in favor of sellers, with small offerings; there is bidding of 8¼c, but for the little to be had 9c is asked. At Chicago about 25,000 lb were sold at 9c. For lard stearine the market is well sustained on moderate supplies; city is at 8¾@9c; no price on Western, with unimportant offerings. Oleo oil was sold at Rotterdam at 45 florins for Harrison.

COTTON.

Contracts were exceptionally active and 10@12 points higher, with local shorts covering freely and an increase in outside buying orders. The South was higher, and Liverpool closed at 1⅛@2 points advance, while port receipts continue free. The business was the largest for several years, and considerable excitement prevailed during the early hours. Spot was dull at ⅛c advance, with 300 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅞
Middling uplands	6⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	6.27@6.28	6.35	6.17	900
April	6.27@6.28	6.26	6.20	4,100
May	6.31@ ..	6.33	6.20	54,800
June	6.28@6.29	6.31	6.18	67,700
July	6.31@ ..	6.33	6.21	80,900
August	6.35@ ..	6.37	6.23	126,800
September	6.38@6.39	6.39	6.28	10,200
October	6.42@6.43	6.44	6.30	24,800
November	6.46@6.47	6.44	6.36	5,900
December	6.50@6.51	6.50	6.40	7,400
January	6.54@6.56	6.55	6.55	2,000
Total				385,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1394	1805	2108	1612	..	..
New-Orleans	3824	12840	7282	6550	..	..
Mobile	1092	1950	66	1039	..	..
Savannah	811	1064	3909	2859	..	..
Charleston	976	911	692	800	..	..
Wilmington	680	409	611	324	..	..
Norfolk	1726	1637	1027	2180	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	700	900	1216	600	..	..
Boston	907	1018	919	979	..	..
Philadelphia	302	801	1124	597	..	..
West Point	1010	398	1891	100	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12772	23028	20845	17402	..	..
This day last week	16145	28597	24275	28929	18558	18477
This day last year	6717	10799	10801	7384	[illegible]	6542

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and unchanged to 10 points lower, with Europe selling and local shorts buying, and cables lower. Havre was quiet at ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@¼ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7. Sales, 2,400 bags Central American on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call —11 A. M.—April, 250 bags at 15.05c; May, 500 bags at 14.80c; September, 250 bags at 14.60c, 500 bags at 14.55c; December, 500 bags at 14.35c; total, 2,000 bags.

Between Call and Close.—March, 500 bags at 15.35c; April, 750 bags at 15.05c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.85c, 1,750 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.85c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; August, 250 bags at 14.70c; September, 1,500 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.55c; October, 2,000 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 1,750 bags at 14.55c; total, 12,000 bags.

Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for June; 80 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags September for March; 50 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for March; total for day, 19,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.30@15.35	16.55@16.65
April	15.00@15.10	16.20@16.25
May	14.80@14.90	15.90@15.95
June	14.75@14.85	15.60@15.65
July	14.75@14.85	15.35@15.45
August	14.65@14.70	15.15@15.20
September	14.53@14.60	14.85@14.90
October	14.50@14.60	14.50@14.60
November	14.35@14.45	14.25@14.35
December	14.35@14.40	14.15@14.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	123,937
Arrivals	....
Total	123,937
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,424
Total stock in New-York to-day	119,513
Total stock in Baltimore	42,484
Arrivals	....
Deliveries yesterday	1,503—40,981
Total stock in New-Orleans	3,126
Arrivals	....
Total	3,126
Deliveries yesterday	250— 2,876
Total stock in other ports	43,857
Total stock in United States	163,370
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 19	138,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 19	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 19	100,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb 28	25,000—286,000
Total	449,370
Same time 1894	457,918

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.00 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¼
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18¼@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19¼@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Moderate receipts and a fair demand, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@20	Choice	35@36
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand fairly active, with supplies moderate and prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4½		

SUGAR—The demand is moderate, with prices ruling firm. Sales, 686 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined firm, but in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4⅝		
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4¼		
Granulated	3 15-16@4¼		
Cubes	4 @4⅛		
Crushed	4 9-16@4⅝		
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜		
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼		
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼		
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼		
Cut loaf	4 3-16@4⅜		
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4½		
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜		
Diamond A	4 3-16@4⅜		
Confectioners' A	4 3-16@4⅜		
Colonial A	4 1-16@4⅜		
Windsor	3 31-16@3⅞		
Ridgewood	3 31-16@3⅞		
Phoenix A	3 31-16@3⅞		
Empire A	3⅞@3 13-16		
No. 6	3 9-16@3¾		
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅜		
No. 8	3 5-16@3⅜		
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16		
No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16		
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16		
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼		
No. 13 (net)	3 @3		
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@		

TEA—The auction sale of 4,679 pks was at firm prices on Oolongs, and other grades steady, including:

Moyune—56 pks Hyson, 7¾@7¼c; 535 pks Young Hyson, 33½@8½c; 111 pks Imperial, 25@8½c; 282 pks Gunpowder, 32½@17½c; Ping Suey—402 pks Imperial, 14@9½c; 964 pks Gunpowder, 28@8½c. Japan—164 pks Pan Fried, 17@11¾c; 797 pks Congou, 14½@8¼c; 32 pks India and O. Pekoe, 21@15c. Oolong—429 pks Foochow, 15@10¼c; 72 pks Amoy, 8@8c; 765 pks Formosa, 32@21c.

Special Sale—3,663 pks. Moyune—277 pks Hyson, 38@8½c; 1,434 pks Young Hyson, 13½@6½c; 170 pks Imperial, 28½@22c; 627 pks Gunpowder, 41@23½c. Oolong—1,155 pks Formosa, 27@17c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—So many of the domestic marrow are taken off the market by high limits that the available supply is very small, and the market in consequence shows increasing firmness. Sales at $2.80, and it is now difficult to buy at that. Medium and pea are also a little stronger, but the trade is taking them rather slowly. Red kidney 5c higher and firm; some business at $2.20. Considerable doing in foreign beans, and $2 is now generally asked for best pea and medium; a car of good pea sold to go West at $1.95. Green peas quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.80; do, pea, $2.10@$2.15; do, medium, $2.10; do, white kidney, $...35@$2.40; do, red kidney $2.10@$2.20; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $2.05@$3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.40@$2.50; do, foreign pea, $1.90@$2; do, foreign medium, $1.85@$2; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—The better grades of fresh stock are meeting with a pretty good inquiry, and prices are well sustained, though without material change. Low grades, as well as held stock, move out slowly.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18 @..		
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16½		
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	12 @14		
Welsh, tubs, extra	17 @..		
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15 @16		
Welsh, tubs, seconds	12 @14		
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20 @..		
Creamery, firsts	17½@19		
Creamery, seconds	14 @16		
Creamery, thirds	11 @13		
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½@14		
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10		
Dairy, firsts	12 @13		
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @9		
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @12		
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10		
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @8½		
Factory, fresh, thirds	6½@7½		
Rolls, fresh, choice	11 @12		
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	7 @10		

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13 @13½
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @..
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	14 @..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	8½@13
Factory	7½@ 9

CHEESE—Trading continues of a fair character, mainly in the better qualities of full cream, and the feeling is firm, as stocks are steadily decreasing. Low grades still in limited sale; part skims inactive.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11½@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9¼
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 5
State, part skims, common	1½@ 2½

EGGS—The market is quite active and the tone steadier, though without much change in prices.

State and Pennsylvania	12¼@12¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12½
Duck	28 @30
Goose	60 @..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light receipt; greenings scarce and firm; fancy red fruit about steady, but medium and lower grades of Baldwin and Spy are dull and rather urgently offered. Cranberries quiet and prices barely steady; some fresh lots arriving are of ordinary quality and hard to place above inside quotation. Oranges firm, except for West Indian fruit, which rules easier. No fresh receipts of Florida strawberries; choice lots wanted. We quote: Apples—Greening, per bbl, $4@$5; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $3@$3.75; do, wine sap, $4.50@$5; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, russet, $2@$3. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$13; do, Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.50. Oranges—California, per box, $2.75@$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, (original,) $2.50@$3.50. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, 50c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are ruling quiet and there is a slight undertone of weakness on grades 7c upward; cheaper sorts do not lack custom. Sun dried in very small supply and sell well. Small fruits moving slowly and show no further change. There is a pretty fair jobbing trade in California fruits, especially the higher and lowest grades; medium qualities slow. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to good, 6@6¾c; do, sun dried, 5½@6½c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries —Evaporated, 22c. Cherries, 12@13c. Prunes —State, 6c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Apricots, 6@10c. Peaches—Peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and red head, per pair, $1@$1.75; do, mallard and black, 40@90c; do, commoner kinds, 10@80c; English snipe, fresh, per doz, 75c@$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Twelve carloads on sale to-day. More demand and a better market for all kinds. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11½@12½c; chickens, 11@11½c; old roosters, 8c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@$1.50; pigeons, 35@45c. DRESSED—Receipts of fresh killed poultry are still very light, and prices rule firm or slightly in sellers' favor. But demand is being affected by the full prices ruling, and the market could not be sustained under much increase of supply. Frozen poultry strong. We quote for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12@13½c; do, young toms, 10@ 11½c; fowls, 12@12½c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@35c; do, roasters, 15@23c; Delaware, Philadelphia, and Maryland, 16@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.50. We quote for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 10½@11¼c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—A generally steady market for potatoes, with demand moderate. Onions quiet but steady for prime. Kale and spinach largely under choice and irregular in prices.

Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$3.00@ ..
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@$6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@ 25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00@ 1.50
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	60@ 1.00
Onions, white, per bbl	4.00@ 7.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreign Buying Checked by Speculative Excitement in London.

LOCAL MEN WORKING FOR REACTION

Prices Hold Well, However, and, Notwithstanding Fractional Declines, the Tone of the Market Continues Firm.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Traders have become so accustomed to sharp reactions after brief intervals of strength in recent years that they are now on the lookout for a setback. They are slow to appreciate that conditions have changed for the better, and that the recent improvement in prices only reflects the beginning of returning prosperity. The same element occupied much the same position in relation to the stoppage of gold exports at the time that the bond syndicate undertook its negotiations with the Government. Then they argued that the outward movement of gold was only temporarily checked, and that it would be resumed within a few days. Now they recognize that they were mistaken, and have become so accustomed to the prevailing high sales of exchange that they no longer trouble themselves over the possibilities of exports. So it will prove in reference to the stock market. They may work for a reaction, as they have done to-day, but none of moment is likely to come.

London was less pronounced in its purchases than on previous days, but this was probably due to the excitement on that Exchange in connection with the wild speculation in South African gold shares. According to the dispatches received in the Street a veritable riot prevailed, and several brokers were arrested. But notwithstanding this incident the foreigners were not sellers to any extent, and the operations of local traders, who were working for a reaction, resulted in only very slight declines. The heaviest loss in the internationals was in New-York Central, which declined ½. The Grangers lost from ⅛@⅜. Jersey Central, on realizing sales, declined 1¼ points, but the other coal stocks were firm at slight advances. The good buying of Southern, both common and preferred, continued, and the stocks affiliated with the bituminous coal trade were strong.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding was the feature of the industrial group, and was in fact the most active stock of the day. It closed at 13½, its top price, and an advance of 1¼ points on the day. The American Distributing Company has come into line with the distillers' association, and complete harmony in the trade is now assured. The Manhattan Trust Company's certificates for the deposited stock were dealt in to-day for the first time, the price being a point above the regular stock, representing the dollar assessment paid. Brokers representing Mr. Greenhut were borrowers of the stock, paying 3-16 for it, the object being to withhold it from deposit under the reorganization plan. Brokers who lend it take all the chances of a sharp "corner," for manipulation of that kind is within the possibilities. Sugar was less active and moved within narrow limits, closing ⅛ higher. General Electric closed at an advance of 1⅛ points on covering by shorts and a fair amount of buying on a rumor that the annual report of the company, to be published shortly, will make a favorable showing.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3⅝@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4⅜@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,092,938, and the balances were $5,576,435. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $19,738.

In London, call money was 1 per cent., short and three months' bills, 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but the tone was fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87⅜@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—20@25c premium. Chicago—70c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¾@64. There were sales of 5,000 ounces at 64.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 28 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$28,610,839
Imports of the same period	10,677,766
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1894	$17,933,073
Net exports to date, 1893	$5,081,902
Net exports to date, 1892	28,928,997
	6,863,769

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	⅞
Can. Southern	⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal	⅜
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	1¼
Edison El. Illuminating of N. Y.	1½
General Elec.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½
M. & St. L., t. r. a. pd.	1
New-York Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	¼
Norfolk & Western pf.	1½
Pullman Car	¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	2
Tennessee Coal & Iron	3
United States Leather pf.	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1½

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	⅛
Canadian Pacific	⅛
Central Pacific	1
New-Jersey Central	1
Union Pacific	1¼
Western Union	¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Holders of the joint collateral trust notes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Long Island Traction Company are requested to send their addresses and amount of their holdings at once to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

—The Fifth Avenue Bank has declared a regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., (both free of tax.) payable April 1. The transfer books will be closed March 27 and reopened April 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	143	147	25
Alton & Terre Haute	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼	40	200
American Cotton Oil	25½	25¾	25	25	25	25½	
American Cotton Oil pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	70½	71½	1,780
*American Sugar Refining	97	97⅝	96⅝	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜	6
*American Sugar Refining pf.	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	93	93¼	21,370
American Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	89½	91½	70
*American Tobacco	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93¼	93	93¼	1,554
American Tobacco pf.	108½	108½	106	107	107	109	75
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅝	3,207
Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54¼	53	53½	53¼	54½	300
*Bay State Gas	13⅜	14¼	13¾	14½	14½	15	600
Canada Southern	49½	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49⅝	49¾	1,375
Canadian Pacific	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	37¼	38	100
Central Pacific	17	17	17	17	17¼	18	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	18	17⅝	17¾	17¾	17⅞	2,620
Chicago Gas	71	71¾	70⅝	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	6,100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	91¼	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	94	100
Chicago & Northwestern	92¾	92¾	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	5,491
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	138	138	138	138	137		100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅞	4,834
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38¼	37⅝	38¼	38¼	38⅝	2,028
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	84	84	84	84	84		100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57¼	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	56⅝	56⅞	13,300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	119¼	119⅞	119¼	119⅝	119	119¼	65
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	64⅝	64½	63¾	63¾	63⅝	63⅞	4,700
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6	6	6	6	5½	6½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25¼	25	25¼	23½	24	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	200
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	24⅞	24¼	23½	24	23⅞	24	1,120
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	66	66	66	66	65	67	50
Consolidated Gas Company	133½	133½	133½	133½	132¼	133¼	5
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	129¼	128	128	128	128½	678
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161¾	161¾	161	161¼	161⅝	162	620
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	36	36	36	36	35½	36¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12¾	13½	12⅝	13½	13½	13⅝	29,244
*Distilling & C. F., t. r.	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	14¼	14½	830
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾		15
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97	97	97	97	97	100	433
Evansville & Terre Haute	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32½	35	45
General Electric	31¾	33	31⅝	32¾	32¾	32⅞	10,565
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	½	½	⅜	⅝	300
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	200
Harlem	260	260	260	260	260		15
Iowa Central pf.	23	23	23	23	22½	24	120
Laclede Gas	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	300
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17¾	17	17¼	17	17¼	610
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73¼	73¼	73	73	72¾	73¾	440
Lake Shore	137¼	137¼	137	137	137	137¾	433
*Long Island Traction	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6	450
Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50½	50½	50⅝	4,820
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½	910
Manhattan Con.	108¾	109	108½	108½	108¼	108½	555
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	27	27	27	27	26¼	28	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	47½	47¼	47½	47½	47	48	100
Minnesota Iron	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	38½	40	100
Missouri Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	1,210
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	15	15½	225
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	1,525
Mobile & Ohio	13½	13½	13½	13½	13	20	2
Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160			4
*National Lead Co.	30¾	31½	30¾	30¾	30	31	1,535
*National Lead Co. pf.	84¾	85	84¾	85	84½	85	260
National Starch	5	5	5	5	5	6	8,460
New-Jersey Central	94½	94¼	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	93	2,115
New-York Central	95½	96¼	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	9,290
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34½	34½	34⅝	
New-York & New-Haven	193	193	193	193	193½	195	300
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13¾	13½	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	1,130
N. Y. L. E. & W.	28½	28	28	28½	27	29½	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	9	325
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	14¾	14½	14	14½	13¾	14	200
Norfolk & Western	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	30¼	40	610
Norfolk & Western pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3	250
North American	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13¼	14	4,690
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4½	1,865
Northern Pacific pf.	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	1,305
Ontario Mining	16	16¼	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	1,944
Ontario & Western	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	100
Oregon Improvement	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¾	502
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12	200
Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	34	100
Peoria & Eastern	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	2¾	2¾	2½	4	420
Philadelphia & Reading	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	11,350
P., C. C. & St. L.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	190
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	17	17	17	17	17½	18½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	158	158	158	158	157½	158½	480
Rio Grande Western pf.	30	37	30	37	37	39	165
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10½	11¼	10½	10⅞	11	11¼	563
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	82	82	82	82	82	100	5,967
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾	32¼	35
Southern Pacific	103	107	106	107	106	107	415
Southern Railway	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	18	200
Southern Railway pf.	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅞	11½	11⅝	4,690
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34½	34½	33¾	34	34	34¼	4,842
Texas Pacific	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15¼	15¼	15½	2,000
*Texas Pacific Coal	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	2,500
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	50	50½	50	50½			300
Union Pacific	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	3	400
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	9	100
United States Cordage	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4	175
United States Cordage pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	4⅞	5	1,615
United States Cordage gtd.	8¾	8¾	7⅞	8	7¾	8	2,319
United States Rubber	16	16½	15½	16½	15½	17	1,005
United States Rubber pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	41	100
*United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	154
*United States Leather pf.	10½	10	10	10	10⅛	10¼	500
Wabash	65½	66½	65½	66⅛	65⅝	66½	1,175
Wabash pf.	6	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6⅜	995
†Western Union Telegraph	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	710
Wheeling & Lake Erie	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87⅝	87¾	1,540
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42¼	42½	42⅜	43⅜	42½	45	5,095
Total sales							212,816
Silver bullion certificates	64	64	64	64	63½	64	5,000

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	2,000	111	
Am Dock & Imp 5s	5,000	112½	
Atch, Top & S F 4s	40,000	66½	
	2,000	66¾	
	6,000	66½	
	22,000s3	66½	
	2,000	66¼	
	30,000	66¼	
	3,000	66¼	
	15,000	66¼	
	5,000	66⅜	
	5,000	66¼	
Registered	2,000	63½	
Beech Creek 1st	3,000	104⅜	
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	2,000	110½	
	39,000	110	
Brooklyn City 1st	10,000	111	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000	93	
	5,000	92¾	
	10,000	93	
	5,000	93¼	
B, C R & N 1st	5,000	105	
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	110	
Cent of N J G M 5s	5,000	112	
Registered	20,000	110	
Cent Pac 6s, 1895	2,000	100¼	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	3,000	103⅛	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	106¼	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	4,000	74⅜	
	10,000	74½	
	81,000	74¾	
	5,000	74⅞	
	12,000	74⅜	
	5,000	74½	
C & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	7,000	92¼	
	13,000	92	
C, B & Q Cons 7s	10,000	118⅝	
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s	14,000	88	
C, B & Q Deb 5s	1,000	98⅛	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	8,000	97¾	
Chi & E Ill Cons	2,000	124	
Chi & North Pac 1st Trust Receipts	3,000	40½	
	4,000	40¾	
	2,000	41	
Chi & Northwest Coupon Gold 7s	2,000	121	
Chi & N W Ext 4s	5,000	99½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	2,000	101⅝	
	3,000	101¾	
	5,000	102	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000	89¾	
	20,000	89½	
C, I, St L & C 4s	5,000	95	
Cleve & Canton 1st	6,000	86	
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st	10,000	106	
	10,000	106⅜	
C, H V & T G M 6s	8,000	93¼	
Den & Rio G 4s	10,000	82	
	10,000	82⅜	
	12,000	82	
	4,000	82⅜	
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s	7,000	88	
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st	1,000	96	
Erie Cons Gold 7s	3,000	126½	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	2,000	78	
	3,000	78½	
	2,000	79	
	5,000	80	
	3,000	80½	
Sal Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	5,000	91⅝	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	5,000	89½	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	4,000c	107¾	
H & T Cent Cons 6s	5,000	101⅝	
H & T Cent G M 4s	10,000	62⅞	
	8,000	63	
Ill Cent 4s, 1951	1,000	110	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	50,000	98	
Int & G N 1st	500	118	
Int & G N 2d Mtge	10,000	70	
	4,000	70½	
Kanawha & Mich 4s	1,000	79	
	2,000	79½	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	6,000	67	
Keokuk & D M 1st	1,000	99	
Knoxv & Ohio 1st	4,000	113	
	5,000	112½	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	3,000	93⅞	
	2,000	94	
L S & M So 2d Reg	5,000	95¾	
Long Island G M 4s	5,000	68¼	
L, N A & Chi G M	1,000	119¾	
Met Elevated 1st	1,000	119¾	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	7,000	69	
	5,000	69¼	
Mil & St Paul 1st Dak & Gt So 5s	25,000	104¼	
South Minn Div	1,000b3	116	
M & St P G M 4s, Series A	5,000	87¾	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	20,000	82½	
	4,000	82¼	
	63,000	82½	
	13,000	82¾	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	5,000	50¾	
	25,000	50¼	
	20,000	50¾	
	12,000	50¾	
	4,000s20f	51	
	24,000	51	
	2,000	50⅞	
	5,000	50¾	
	5,000c	50¾	
	5,000	50¾	
	2,000	50¾	
	10,000	50½	
	4,000	50⅝	
	5,000	50½	
	14,000	50⅜	
M, K & T of Tex 5s	10,000	77	
	1,000	77	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	12,000	87¼	
	10,000s15f	87	
Mo Pac 1st Cons	1,000	88	
	6,000	89	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	18,000	62⅝	
	13,000	63	
N, C & St L 1st	6,000	130	
N Y Cent Deb 5s	10,000	105⅞	
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol	D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped		
	12,000	59¼	
N Y & Putnam 1st	2,000	103½	
N Y Elevated 1st	1,000	108⅛	
	2,000	108¼	
	1,000	108⅜	
N Y, S & W 1st Refunding 5s	2,000	105	
North Pac 1st Coup	10,000	118½	
North Pac 2d Coup	5,000	87¼	
	5,000	87¼	
North Pac 3d Coup	2,000	55½	
	8,000	55¾	
North Pac Cons 5s	36,000	28	
	17,000	28¼	
	40,000	28	
	1,000	27¾	
	1,000	27⅝	
Trust Co Certs	10,000	28	
Nor Pac Coi Tr Nts	3,000	76	
North Pac Div Scrip	100,000	26¾	
	10,000	26¾	
	10,000	30	
North Pac & Mon 1st	1,000	31	
Ohio South G M 4s	10,000	45	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	7,000	53¾	
Ore R & N 5s Trust Receipts	5,000	76	
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Receipts	2,000	90	
Ore S L & U N Con	50,000	41¼	
	6,000	41¾	
Peoria & East 1st	25,000	75	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	8,000	21¼	
	15,000	22⅛	
	4,000	22	
2d Pref Inc	2,000	11⅞	
	10,000	12	
	1,000	11⅞	
	10,000	11⅞	
	25,000	12	
3d Pref Inc	1,000	8	
	5,000	7⅝	
	5,000	7⅞	
Phil & Read Gen 4s	2,000	70¼	
	20,000	70¼	
	5,000	70¾	
Trust Receipts	1,000	63	
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	3,000	139¾	
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	3,000	137	
Pitts & W 1st 4s	1,000	82½	
	1,000	82	
Roch & Pitts Con	20,000b3	115½	
	18,000	115¾	
Rio Grande W 1st	10,000	67	
	10,000	67½	
St J & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	57	
	15,000	57½	
St L & Iron M 5s	5,000	77½	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	8,000	113½	
St L Southw 1st	1,000sf	70¼	
	1,000c	70¼	
	12,000	70¼	
	6,000	70¼	
	5,000	69¾	
	10,000	69¾	
	1,000	70	
	5,000	70¼	
St P, M & M 1st, E Minn, 1st Div 1st	1,000	102¾	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	3,000	108½	
San An & Ar Pass 4s	4,000	57¾	
	30,000	58	
	3,000	58	
St L Southw 2d Inc	5,000	24½	
	15,000	24¼	
	10,000	24	
	500	23⅞	
	2,000	23½	
	5,000	24¼	
	5,000	24⅝	
Southern Rway 1st 5s	7,000	88¼	
	5,000	88⅜	
	5,000	88¾	
	25,000	88¼	
	7,000	88⅛	
	21,000	88¼	
	1,000	88⅜	
	5,000	88⅝	
	5,000	88	
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s, Birm Div 1st	1,000	78	
	1,000	78½	
Tex & N O Cons 6s	10,000	92	
	3,000	91¾	
	4,000	92	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	19,000	86¾	
	4,000	86⅞	
	1,000	87	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	5,000	24⅝	
	20,000	24½	
	10,000	24⅝	
	25,000	24⅝	
	30,000	24⅞	
	5,000	25	
	5,000	24⅞	
	25,000	25	
	37,000	24⅞	
	10,000	25	
	26,000	24⅞	
	10,000	24⅝	
	5,000	25	
	25,000	24¾	
	3,000	25	
	25,000	24⅞	
	10,000	25⅛	
Tol, A A & G T 1st Trust Co Certs	1,000	75	
Union Elev 1st 6s	5,000	91½	
Union Pac 6s, 1896	1,000	103⅛	
Union Pac 1st, 1897	2,000	103⅜	
Union Pac 6s, 1898	2,000	103¼	
	4,000	103⅜	
Union Pac 1st, 1899	7,000	103¾	
Union Pac Gold 6s	16,000	53	
Col Trust Notes	7,000	86½	
	7,000	86⅞	
	5,000	86⅞	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	1,000	36	
	2,000	36½	
U S Cord Co 1st	16,000	53	
Wabash 1st 6s	7,000	104¾	
	10,000	104½	
	6,000	104¾	
Det & Chi Ext	4,000	95	
Wabash 2d 5s	2,000	68¼	
	5,000	67	
W N Y & Penn 1st	14,000	105	
	3,000	105½	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs	27,000	26	
Wheel & L E Cons 4s	3,000	72⅝	
Wheel & L E 1st Wheeling Div	3,000	94½	
Wilkes & East 1st	2,000	97½	
Wis Cent Co 1st	2,000	45½	
	2,000	45⅞	
Total sales			$2,884,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	..	43
American Express	112	114
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¾	6
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	185	..
Boston A. L. pf.	101	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	18	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Cedar Falls & M.	5	8
Chicago & Alton	146	149
Chicago & Alton pf.	160	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	54
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	50	60
Commercial Cable	187	..
Consolidated Coal	28	31¼
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	5¾	6
Long Island	84	85
L. St. L. & T.	4	8
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	5
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	7⅞	8¼
Mexican National ctfs.	2	3
Mexican Tel.	179½	190
National Starch 1st pf.	35	..
National Starch 2d pf.	14	20
New Central C.	5	8
N. J. & N. Y.	11¾	5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	70
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	17	18
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Oregon Railway & Navigation	16	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	20¾	22
P., F. W. & C.	154½	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	..
American Exchange	200
Broadway	156
Butchers & Drovers'	235
Central National	150
Chase National	117
Chatham	500
Chemical	340
City	4000
Citizens'	480
Commerce	130
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	..
East River	275
Eleventh Ward	130
Fifth Avenue	200
First National	2000
First National of Staten Island	2500
Fourth National	112
Gallatin National	180
Garfield National	300
German-American	300
Germania	112
Greenwich	300
Hanover	160
Hudson River	205
Importers & Traders'	150
Irving	500
Leather Manufacturers'	165
Lincoln National	170
Manhattan	565
Market & Fulton	186
Mechanics'	215
Mechanics & Traders'	180
Mercantile	145
Merchants'	160
Merchants' Exchange	131
Metropolitan	112
Metropolis	..
Mount Morris	400
Nassau	105
New-York	150
New-York County	222
N. Y. National Exchange	530
Ninth National	100
Nineteenth Ward	120
National Bank North America	110
Oriental	137
Pacific	200
Park	175
Phenix	112
Republic	145
Seaboard National	168
Shoe & Leather	93
Southern National	140
State of New-York	102
Third National	105
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	111

Fourteen shares of Merchants' Bank stock sold at 181.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	96¾	97⅞	96¾	97⅛	14,450
Am. Tobacco	93	93	92¼

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze, Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson, Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, William Babcock, Luther Kountze, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis, William P. Dixon, Lewis May, David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford, Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant, Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards, James J. Hill, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr., Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson, Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The time to deposit bonds under the agreement for the protection of the First Consolidated Mortgage bondholders has been extended until **APRIL 1, 1895.** After that date participation will not be permitted, if at all, except upon payment of an assessment to be fixed by the committee. No payment is required on bonds deposited before April 1, the agreement authorizing the committee to borrow not exceeding fifteen dollars per bond for expenses only, the members of the committee making no charge for their services.

The committee intend to vigorously assert the interests of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders uniting in this agreement, and to press for an early foreclosure, and they will prepare and submit a plan of reorganization of the property as provided in the agreement at an early date.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William St., on deposit of bonds.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 3 Broad St., New-York.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
MARK T. COX,
WILLIAM J. HUNT,
Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St., New-York.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2802	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2863	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2907	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2511	2713	3187
216	1440	1701	1942	2319	2557	2739	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	174-	2015	2360	2577	2858	
311	1499	1797	2030	2370	2588	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

Union Typewriter Co.'s pfd.
Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s stocks.
Worcester Traction Co.'s pfd.

BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

Financial.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! ELECTRIC HEAT, AND ELECTRIC POWER!!

This Company controls the patents and inventions of Geo. B. Pennock Patent No. 534,281, issued by the United States Government on February 19th. Proves that the Pennock Company can produce Electric Light and Power so cheaply that no invention hereafter can compete with them. STATE RIGHT CERTIFICATES FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS AT 25 CTS. PER SHARE. PARENT COMPANY'S SPECIAL LIMITED STOCK $25 PER SHARE, UPON WHICH 20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED. Send for particulars.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC CO., 305 Carter Building, Boston.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promtly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

TO HOLDERS OF THE
Joint Collateral Trust Notes of the
Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. and the Long Island Traction Co.

Holders of said notes are requested to send at once their addresses and amount of their holdings to

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., Trustee,
65 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY,
First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64-100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CARLEY VAN BUREN & CO.,
Specialist in Speculative Investments.
We believe we discern opportunities in connection with certain securities and commodities of the leading Exchanges which more nearly combine safety with large promise than will be the case again for years. We will cheerfully give information and suggestion in private correspondence in reference to these developments.
50 Broadway.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of March, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$89,804,828.42	
Gold bullion	49,716,847.45	
Total	$139,611,175.87	
Outstanding gold certificates	$49,222,869.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	55,410.00	
Total	$49,167,459.00	
Balance		*$90,443,716.87
Standard silver dollars	$342,503,485.00	
Silver bullion	574,571.20	
Total	$343,078,056.20	
Outstanding silver certificates	$332,081,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,060,457.00	
Total	$325,021,047.00	
Balance		18,057,009.20
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$26,436,391.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,052,481.25	
Total	$150,488,872.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	150,480,280.00	
Balance		8,592.25
United States notes	$87,537,863.69	
Outstanding currency certificates	39,725,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,400,000.00	
Total	$37,325,000.00	
Balance		$50,212,863.69
Treasury notes of 1890	31,984,455.00	
National bank notes	5,098,960.06	
Fractional silver coin	16,300,071.15	
Fractional currency	606.46	
Minor coin	1,297,210.00	
Deposits in national banks	15,243,691.86	
Bonds and interest paid	527,138.01	
Total	$70,458,192.54	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,488,558.67	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,956,238.53	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,880,365.77	
Post Office Department account	3,561,859.75	
Miscellaneous items	1,805,573.67	
Total	$44,692,596.39	
Balance		25,765,596.15
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$184,487,778.16

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$698,067.43	$9,479,683.12	$110,084,856.21
Internal revenue	422,179.94	6,708,525.26	106,846,204.07
Miscellaneous	11,222.47	588,292.58	10,721,631.92
Total	$1,131,469.84	$16,776,500.96	$227,652,692.20

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$212,000.00	$5,202,000.00	$71,868,082.91
War	200,000.00	2,467,000.00	38,172,258.91
Navy	30,000.00	1,271,000.00	22,158,422.76
Indians	17,000.00	949,000.00	7,599,160.20
Pensions	600,000.00	9,933,000.00	104,609,454.40
Interest	4,397.00	233,008.57	23,319,591.62
Total	$1,063,397.00	$20,055,008.57	$267,226,970.80
Excess of receipts over expenditures	68,072.84	†3,278,507.61	†39,574,278.60

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$47,300.00	$347,730.00	$10,326,974.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	70,825.00	840,296.50	9,035,755.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$270,432,165	$35,962
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,480,422	4,480
Total	$343,912,587	$40,442

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

From Dover to Calais.

Between 1770 and 1780 there would appear to have been a regular service of boats running between Dover and Calais, as we gather from a contemporary work. An author says: "The packet boats cross daily; they are safe and their Captains well known. These from Calais to Dover are English. They only charge 10s., but they put you to further charges by obliging you to get into a boat a mile from shore whenever you do not arrange with the Captain to land you at his own expense and risk.

"If you are rich you can have a little vessel to take you over for five Louis, and land you at the harbor without further charge. You must give the sailors of the packet boats half a crown for drink, without which portmanteaux, night-caps, pistols, eatables, and, above all, bottles of Burgundy, become invisible."—All the Year Round

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, }
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
March 20, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and a two per cent. dividend on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, have been declared, payable April 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from the close of business March 23 until Aug. 1, 1895.
G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty St., New-York, March 19, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 22, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 1st, 1895.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after April 15. The trasfer books will be closed from April 1 to April 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y and Treas.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
Cor. 47th St. and 3d Av.,
New-York, March 19, 1895.
72d Dividend.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after April 1, 1895.
A. H. GALE, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S SUIT

Fraud Alleged in the Assignment of Matthew Hardenbergh & Co.

The suit brought by Arnold, Constable & Co. against Matthew Hardenbergh and George W. Kelly, comprising the firm of Hardenbergh & Co., carpet dealers, of Brooklyn, which, on July 1, 1893, assigned to Hugo Hirsch, to set aside the assignment on the ground of fraud, came up yesterday before Judge Davy in the Supreme Court.

Just before the trial was opened it was alleged that a stipulation was entered into between the attorneys on both sides, and at the request of the attorney for W. & J. Sloane, the carpet firm, to allow the latter firm to come in as party defendants. This was done for the reason that W. & J. Sloane were preferred creditors of the defunct firm to the extent of $40,000, and the actual assets of the firm were only $42,000. If, therefore, the assignment is set aside, the other creditors will be allowed to come in, while under the present arrangement the Sloane firm gets all the assets as preferred creditors. Arnold, Constable & Co. are creditors of the Hardenbergh firm to the extent of $2,000.

The main charge in the case is against George W. Kelly, who, it is alleged, had a system of exchanging checks when the firm was short in its bank accounts, and it is claimed that all of these checks received in exchange were not deposited to the credit of the firm, but that some had been put in bank to the private account of Kelly. It is also alleged that some of the assets were withheld from the assignee, and that money paid to the firm on the day before the failure and on the day of the failure was not deposited in bank, but was divided between the members of the firm and withheld by them.

Mr. Kelly was examined about exchanging checks and the plan followed, and also about the money received by himself and partner.

"Was there not some money paid in cash to the firm on the day of the assignment?" he was asked.

"Yes; on the day before the assignment and the day of the assignment we received about $800 in cash."

"Was this money put in the bank and turned over to the assignee?"

"I think that there was $195 deposited."

"What became of the balance?"

"We paid the rent, which, I think, amounted to $833, and the balance was divided between Mr. Hardenbergh and me."

"How much did you each get?"

"About $210."

The books were then put in evidence, and the case adjourned until to-day.

A New Revolving Stage.

From The London Daily News.

Nothing seems to have come, on this side of the Atlantic at all events, of Mr. Steele Mackaye's plan of a revolving stage, by means of which a number of scenes could be laid at once, and by a mere turning of machinery be substituted one for the other, thus doing away with the necessity for stage waits. Something of the same kind is accomplished by a contrivance invented by M. Juleppi, and it is to be tried at the Porte St. Martin. At this theatre a drama of the reign of Louis XVI., on the subject of the famous Queen's necklace, is at present being played, and scenic accessories play an important part in it. There are no fewer than thirteen elaborate set scenes, and M. Juleppi, it is claimed, has contrived so that there need be no necessity for dropping the curtain during the whole of the representation. M. Rochard, the manager of the theatre, has invited all the members of the Municipal Council to see a performance of the play, at which the new device will be employed.

Spanish Element in Ireland.

The Irish believe that a Spanish element exists in the South and West, and is marked by such names as Iago—also found in Cornwall—but this is denied by others. The custom of sleeping in the middle of the day, which is still found in the West, is said to be derived from the Spanish siesta. But it may be the natural consequence of having little to do.

Whatever be the truth as to the existence of such foreign strains in the native blood, it is certain that the men of Cork and of Kerry are not pure Celts; and a strong infusion of Danish nationality is found in the east of Ireland, according to the most recent ethnographical maps.—Blackwood's Magazine.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Close of the Convention of General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

AN ADDRESS BY GEORGE H. DANIELS

"A Wheel in the Middle of a Wheel"—Mr. Daniels Draws Deductions from Ezekiel's Vision—Excursion on the Elevated Roads.

The special feature of the convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, in the Murray Hill Hotel, yesterday, was an address by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Road. Mr. Daniels was selected at the annual meeting last year to be the orator upon this occasion. He selected his subject—"A Wheel in the Middle of a Wheel"—from Ezekiel, first chapter and sixteenth verse, and proceeded to draw some pertinent and interesting deductions from the vision of the prophet Ezekiel 3,000 years ago.

Mr. Daniels said: "The transportation interest of the world is 'a wheel in the middle of a wheel.' The railroad interest that we represent, vast as it seems to us, is only 'a wheel in the middle of a wheel.' But when you stop to consider that the world's entire stock of money of every kind—gold, silver, and paper—would not purchase one-third of its railroads, you will get some idea of the size of this particular wheel. In the United States there are, in round figures, 177,400 miles of railroad, nearly one-half of the entire railroad mileage of the globe; the passenger earnings of the railroads of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to $424,507,000. A reduction of thirty-two-thousandths of a cent in the rate per mile made a loss of $4,440,000 in the passenger revenue of these railroads last year.

George H. Daniels.

"The passenger department is a more important 'wheel within a wheel' than some have been willing to admit, but no well-informed railway man will deny that an efficient passenger department is an absolute necessity to the proper conduct of the business of a successful railroad. An efficient passenger department places constantly before the public the facilities offered by the company for travel, it being well understood that facilities for travel always imply facilities for the shipment of freight.

"The American Association of General Passenger Agents is the oldest organization of its kind on this continent. It has numbered among its members some of the brightest minds that the great transportation interests of America have produced; it has performed a service for the railroads of this country that could not have been accomplished in any other way.

"Railroad strikes, like railroad wars of passenger rates, are of no benefit except to a few labor agitators in the one case and a few ticket scalpers in the other; they both result in loss to the strikers, the railroads, and the public at large.

"It is for us to say, by our acts, whether or not the 'wheels within wheels' that make up the vast machinery of passenger traffic shall be kept bright and moving in harmony with the perfect mechanism of the wonderful living creatures of commerce that the prophet saw in his vision. The spirit of the living creatures that Ezekiel saw was in the wheels."

Mr. Daniels's address was heartily applauded. Subsequently the delegates to the convention were enabled to enjoy an "air-line excursion" through New-York, as the guests of Col. F. K. Hain, General Manager of the elevated railroad system.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Boston next September.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION.

President Lewis Is Satisfied with the Appointment of a Receiver.

Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Long Island Traction Company, as well as of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, replied as follows yesterday to a request for his views on the appointment of Horace J. Morse as receiver of the traction company:

"The officers and Directors of the Brooklyn Heights and Long Island Traction Companies are in perfect and full accord with the appointment of a receiver, as this receiver would probably have had to be resorted to in any case in order to protect people who put money into the company, and will have the effect of saving the company for all time. The $2 assessment levied on each share will be mostly required between now and July 1 next to pay rent, &c., on which the company got behind largely as a result of the recent strike. It is not known now whether any further assessment will be required or not.

"It has been suggested that $3 per share additional will be necessary, but that will depend on the plan of reorganization adopted by the committee having the matter in charge. I unhesitatingly recommend to stockholders the payment of the $2 assessment as through the receiver they can and probably will be protected by receiver's certificates, which will take precedence over the trust notes, but I believe that through reorganization new money will be placed on parity with collateral trust notes through security which will be given to noteholders, and also to parties who furnish money."

THE GOULD SYSTEM.

Texas and Pacific and Missouri Pacific Meetings Yesterday.

Stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railroad held their annual meeting in this city yesterday and re-elected the old Board of Directors, with the exception that Dr. John P. Munn takes the place made vacant by the death of E. B. Wheelock. The following executive officers were chosen: President—George J. Gould; Vice President—S. H. H. Clark; Secretary and Treasurer—C. E. Satterlee; Third Vice President and General Manager—L. S. Thorne. The annual report, which has been published, was submitted and approved.

The recently-elected Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railway met at 195 Broadway yesterday and re-elected the executive officers as follows: President—George J. Gould; Vice President and General Auditor—C. G. Warner; Secretary and Treasurer—A. H. Calef; General Counsel—John F. Dillon. The committee to which was referred the question of the issue of collateral trust notes has not yet made its report. A proposition will probably be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting to be called at some future time.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's Views.

LONDON, March 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day publishes the report of an interview with Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who recently visited the United States in the interests of the English shareholders of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Wilson reports that the chief obstacle in the future of the Central Pacific is the debt to the United States Government. If the matter were in the hands of the Executive, Sir Charles said, the company would have nothing to fear. Sir Charles found Secretary Carlisle to be practical and reasonable, but he considers that it really depends upon the temper of the next Congress whether or not the United States Government will exact its pound of flesh. The Executive, Sir Charles said, would be prepared to accept the principal of the debt and to forego the interest. The company could manage to pay this by means of a second charge.

As regards the Southern Pacific, Sir Charles said that, if the English shareholders would register their shares and organize, they could control the property. Hitherto they have not registered their shares, fearing that by doing so they would render themselves liable for the debt to the Government, but he believed they would organize now.

Baltimore and Ohio Earnings.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20.—President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company returned last night from the mountains of North Carolina, where he had been sojourning for several weeks, and presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the company today. A statement of the earnings of the roads comprising the company's system for the month of February, 1895, and for the eight months ended Feb. 28, with comparisons, was submitted.

The earnings of the entire system for February were $1,433,599; increase over February, 1894, $35,682; expenses, $1,180,797; increase over corresponding month in 1894, $30,069; net increase, $5,613. The increase in expenses was due to the blizzard. Large sums were expended in clearing tracks, &c., and receipts were cut down by reason of the blockade.

For the eight months ended Feb. 28 the total earnings were $15,211,721; expenses, $10,545,143. For the same months of the fiscal year 1893-4 the earnings were $15,759,527; expenses, $10,660,424. The net increase is $432,524.

Important Trolley Grant.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—The South Orange Township Committee granted last night, after several months' discussion, a franchise for a trolley road on Springfield Avenue to the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company, thus virtually completing the last connecting link of the surveyed route for a trolley road between New-York and Philadelphia. The franchise was made perpetual, the tax to be fixed by arbitration at the end of fifty years, and every twenty-five years thereafter. The annual license tax was made payable yearly after 1910, and to be fixed by arbitration every twenty-five years thereafter.

An Offer for Stonington Stock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company offers $150 a share for all the stock (about 7,000 out of the total of 20,000 shares) of Stonington Steamship Company stock, now held by outside parties, provided that they present the same at the Hospital Trust Company's office, this city, on or before April 1. This is the first move under the last legislative bill secured by the Consolidated, and it is believed to be in the line of a union of the Stonington and the Old Colony steamboat lines.

Good Report from New-England.

Charles P. Clark, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, is quoted as follows: Very substantial evidence of improvement in general business throughout New-England can be seen. Factories along our lines are doing a better business and tradesmen are in a more hopeful frame of mind than they had been for a long time before. Traffic and general activity have increased, indicating an all-around improvement instead of spurts in any particular industry."

Kansas Pacific Bonds.

Several holders of the Denver extension bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad met in this city yesterday and appointed a committee to act with the Trustees in securing prompt payment of the interest on the bonds. The committee consists of H. L. Thornell, G. J. Wetzler, and R. C. Martin. The Trustees are John A. Stewart, August Rutten, and William Endicott, Jr.

No Change of Receivers.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 20.—Judge Gilbert has decided the application for a change of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad receivers. He said that the Wyoming court should have primary jurisdiction.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway decided yesterday, as a measure of retrenchment, to make a general reduction in wages and salaries. A 5 per cent. cut will be made on salaries up to $2,000 a year, and above that 10 per cent. All officers will be affected by the cut.

—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Traction Company yesterday the issue of 100,000 additional shares of the capital stock was authorized. This places the total capitalization at $5,900,000.

—The Vandalia line is reported to be bringing into Indianapolis daily from three to six carloads of oranges from California, shipped in refrigerator cars.

—R. B. F. Peirce, General Manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western has contracted with the Pullman Company for three first-class coaches.

—A contract has been awarded to the Illinois Steel Company to furnish 159 miles of steel rails for the Trinity, Cameron and Western Railway.

—The Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad will again be offered at public sale in Macon on April 2. The upset price will be $3,000,000.

—A meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal roads will be held this afternoon in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association.

—Henry Terrell was appointed receiver of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore Railroad in San Antonio, Texas, yesterday.

—Twelve new locomotives have been ordered by President Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line.

—A Chicago dispatch says that grain rates to the East were cut from 2 to 4 cents yesterday.

—Buffalo ticket brokers have formed an association, with J. R. Fleischman as Chairman.

—Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Road, is in this city.

A Boy Committed for Murder.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 20.—Frank Wilson, a twelve-year-old schoolboy, who several months ago shot a schoolmate named George Hewitt, was committed to jail this afternoon by Justice Phil Schmitz of Camden on a charge of murder.

The Wilson boy, at the time of the shooting, had taken a pistol from his father's desk, and Hewitt was shot while Wilson was handing the weapon to him. This was the statement made by the boy at the time young Hewitt was killed. Subsequent statements, however, led to the arrest of the Wilson boy, and there was sufficient testimony at the hearing to-day to cause the Justice of the Peace to commit him for murder.

UNIVERSITY CLUB'S PROSPERITY

Harmony at Its Annual Meeting—Election of Council and Admission Committee Members—Finances Excellent.

The University Club at its annual meeting Saturday elected five members of the Council of Twenty and seven members of the Committee on Admissions, as follows:

Members of the Council, to Serve Four Years—James W. Alexander, Hugh D. Auchincloss, George Blagden, David L. Haight, and George Sherman.

Members of the Committee on Admissions, to Serve Three Years—Samuel R. Betts, Robert Bridges, Frank L. Henry, Arthur H. Masten, Samuel H. Ordway, William R. Rankin, and Henry L. Sprague.

There was but one ticket in the field, so that the candidates were unanimously elected. In a few days the council will elect officers of the club to succeed the following: President—James W. Alexander; Vice President—Charles C. Beaman; Treasurer—George Sherman; Secretary—Hugh D. Auchincloss.

The members at Saturday night's meeting considered and rejected a proposition to raise the limit of non-resident membership to 1,000.

Of the club's committees that on Literature and Art consists of Henry D. Howland, Chairman, and Charles Scribner and Charles H. Russell, and on the House Committee are D. L. Haight, Chairman, and Arthur M. Dodge and Charles L. Atterbury.

The prosperity of the club is as extraordinary as it is gratifying to those to whom the credit of its satisfactory condition is due. Its resident membership has almost reached the constitutional limit of 1,200. Of non-resident members there are nearly 800, and the army and navy members number about 150.

The surplus for the year ending March 1, 1895, including entrance fees that come in during the year, and interest on investments, will exceed $40,000. Of this sum $6,000 came as surplus out of the house receipts and annual dues. In assets and property the club possesses more than $300,000, including bonds, $130,000; mortgages, $80,000; furniture, &c., $30,000, and the library of 12,000 volumes, $20,000. The clubhouse was settled by Leonard W. Jerome on his daughter Lady Randolph Churchill, who derives $24,000 a year, the rent paid by the club, from it.

OBJECTS TO THE PAVEY BILL

MRS. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER SAYS IT IS UNSATISFACTORY.

It Is Not a Practical Measure, She Declares—It Provides for a Separation That Does Not Separate.

The discussion of the Pavey bill, which is intended to reorganize the Department of Charities and Correction into two departments, is increasing every day.

Its advocates declare that, if workhouse inmates were obliged to confine their physical labors to their own territory, as the bill provides, it would be an excellent thing; that workhouse labor is a nuisance; that such laborers simply take advantage of their position to do as little work as they can, and that better results could be obtained by engaging laborers for the city institutions who would have to earn their pay.

Opponents of the bill, on the other hand, say that, if the department is made into two, and the workhouse people are not allowed to work around the city's charitable institutions, the city will be put to an additional annual expense of fully $800,000. They say that nothing would be gained by the change; that the class of laborers which the city would have to pay would be no better than the free labor now employed, and that, for economical reasons, the bill should be defeated.

Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, who has been interested in many charitable institutions for several years, and who is at present a member of the State Board of Charities, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times at the Hotel Endicott, and expressed herself as follows concerning the bill:

"I am opposed to the Pavey bill because it is not a practical measure. It is said that the workhouse women contaminate the hospital patients. This is all nonsense, for a very large majority of the patients are of the same class as the workhouse people, and it would be impossible for the workhouse women to contaminate them. Having visited Blackwell's Island for years, I can speak from a practical point of view in regard to the extent of this alleged contamination.

"If the prison and workhouse could be removed from the island, and the place given up to charitable work, I should certainly advocate the division of the department, but the separation as provided for in the Pavey bill is a separation that does not separate.

"Another reason for opposing the measure is the increased cost to the city, and the enforced idleness of from 900 to 1,000 prisoners. I think in the end it would not cost as much to remove the establishments for correction from the island as it would to pay for labor now done by prisoners, and for other expenses, probably about $800,000 a year.

"To people who sit in their homes and discuss this subject it seems as though there could be but one side, and that in favor of the bill; but to those who visit the island, and to those in charge, there is another much more practical side against it. There are many improvements needed on Blackwells Island, and I think it would be well to build a new bakeshop near the prison, and to build water towers in the almshouses for men and women, so as to have baths and closets on every floor. This would make the inmates more comfortable.

"My visit to Albany was in connection with the new law, regarding the sending in of reports, and had nothing to do with the Pavey bill. Mayor Strong told me he was willing to hear both sides, but he is slightly in favor of the bill."

Mrs. De Peyster said that, if women were hired to do the work in the hospitals now done by workhouse women, they would be the same kind of women who do it now, and they would get drunk and in the end would be sent over to Blackwell's Island.

Mrs. De Peyster further said that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction do not oppose the bill because of personal interest, for they expect to be removed at any time by the Mayor.

Received in Colonial Costumes.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—A social meeting and tea of the Nova Caesarea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Guerin, 1,189 Broad Street, this afternoon. The house was decorated with red, white, and blue, and a collection of Revolutionary relics.

The guests were received by Mrs. William S. Stryker of Trenton, Mrs. David A. Depue, and Mrs. W. H. Guerin of this city; Mrs. Howard Richards of Elizabeth, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Miss Runyon, Mrs. E. B. Hopwood, Mrs. Charles Borcherling, and Mrs. H. S. Starr. They wore costumes of the Colonial period.

Mrs. Charles Borc

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FEW SALES REPORTED BY THE BROKERS YESTERDAY.

East Side Property at Auction—Reminder of the Parkhurst Crusade—To-day's Offerings.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for a Mr. Doyle to Mr. Maywald the five-story flat 214 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 60 by 75, at about $17,500.

Mr. Henry Parsons has sold to Mary E. Van Horn at about $33,000, the four-story dwelling 317 West Eighty-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

A piece of Bowery property was put up at auction yesterday in the Trinity Building salesroom, by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, by order of executors, but failed to bring the price expected, and was withdrawn. The property is 141 Bowery, east side, 105.1 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 109.6 by 25 by 108.1, with three-story stone-front frame store building in front and two-story brick in rear. The bidding began at $30,000 and stopped at $42,500.

About thirty years ago, when the Tenth Ward was in better favor than now, the brownstone building at 43 Forsyth Street was the dwelling of a well-known German banker. Two years ago, when the agents of the Parkhurst society set at work vigorously against the evil places east of the Bowery, the Forsyth Street house was the first proceeded against in the Eleventh Police Precinct. Yesterday the property was put up for sale at 111 Broadway by Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly. The lot measures 25.0½ by 100 by 24.10 by 99.8. Bidding was rather slow, and the property was knocked down to Jacob Peyser at $19,000. Mr. Kennelly also sold, at $13,525, to R. Danzig, the four-story brick tenement 631 East Eleventh Street, north side, 233 feet west of Avenue C, 25 by 103.3. The other offerings announced by him were withdrawn.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $20,100, to Augustus Schwarz of Brooklyn, the five-story brick flat 59 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $15,175 each, to the plaintiff, Hannah Gill, the two five-story brick tenements 415 and 417 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11.

To-day's sales at auction to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, three actions, William C. Wilson, referee, 47, 53 and 55 Prospect Place, east side, north of Forty-second Street, each 16.8 by 58, three four-story brownstone dwellings; subject to easement of front for street purposes. Due on judgments on each, $5,430.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, auction sales, as follows: No. 1,849 Madison Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, 16 by 83, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 74 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story and basement frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,520.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 112.62 feet east of Willis Avenue, 13.63 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,860.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story brick and stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,675.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Taylor, referee, 217 to 223 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $18,700; on prior mortgage, $40,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, referee, 110 to 114 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $55,030; on prior mortgage, $175,000.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 25 Park Avenue, east side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, 24.8½ by 50 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., 66 Irving Place, northeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 27 by 106.8, five-story brick building, with store, and stable in rear; also, leasehold of 21 East Fourteenth Street, north side, about 165 feet west of Union Square, 25 by 50 by 100.3, four-story and basement brick building; also, 165 to 169 West Fourth Street, the three-story brick dwellings, each 21 feet front by about 71 feet deep.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by J. & W. Carl of 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; cost, $40,000.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, one-story brick carhouse, by the Metropolitan Railway Company of 621 Broadway; cost, $6,000.

Stanton Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, six-story brick flat, by Bernhard Cohen of 213 East Sixty-eighth Street; cost, $18,500.

No. 79 Perry Street, five-story brick flat, by Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House; cost, $20,000.

No. 81 Perry Street, five-story brick flat, by same; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 25 to 29 William Street and 28 Exchange place, fifteen-story office building, brick, by James G. Wallace of 236 East Fiftieth Street; cost, $800,000.

No. 240 East Fifty-second Street, five-story brick flat, by Frank Schaeffler of 247 East Fiftieth Street; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Henry H. Brown of 2,087 Fifth Avenue; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, four four-story brick tenements and stores, by same; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 6 and 8 Birmingham Street, by Lewis Krulewitch, alterations to six-story brick workshop; cost, not given.

No. 20 West Fifty-third Street, by Frederick Hyde, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 419 and 419½ Grand Street, by Stanges & Burchelle, alterations to two three-story and attic brick dwellings, &c.; cost, $150.

Nos. 55 to 59 Chrystie Street, by W. A. Niles, alterations to five-story brick brewery; cost, $2,500.

No. 76 Second Avenue, by Marguerite Maidhof, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 226 West Thirty-sixth Street, by H. A. & A. M. Brummer, alterations to four-story brick flat; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,343 Third Avenue, by Brian McKenna, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

Nos. 19 to 23 West Forty-fourth Street, by Berkley Athletic Association, alterations to three-story brick riding school and office; cost, $330.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Jere Johnson, Jr., sold, in partition, to Michael McNally, at $11,150, the four-story brick building, with store, 160 Myrtle Avenue, south side, 42.6 feet west of Prince Street, 20 by 75.

Mr. Johnson has also sold to Margaret Buerman, at $900, three lots on the west side of Lefferts Avenue, between Stewart Avenue and Jamaica Plank Road; two lots, at $550, to Catherine Lally, on the east side of Briggs Avenue, between Atlantic and Fulton Avenues; and one lot, at $300, to Edwin Penner, on the east side of Spruce Street, between the same avenues.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 20.

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 125 ft to Mott Haven Canal, 75x125; Emil I. Fuess and wife to Irving O. Deicke, ¼ part, omitted.....
OAKLAND PL, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x120; Sophia Schmidt to Otto Leppert.....4,700
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Luther F. Hartwell and wife to Philip A. Morris..100
ST. ANN'S AV, lot 126, map of Bensonia, 16x25; Julius Pollock to Janie H. Kellogg and others.....1
BOSTON ROAD, w s, part of lots 144, 145, and 146, map of Village of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Julius Pollock to Janie H. Kellogg and others....1
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.5; Minnie Fisher to Emanuel G. Bach.....1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 99th St, 201.10 ft to 100th St, x95; also n s of 100th St, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to John M. Cornell.....40,000
74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Robert Loser to Margaretha Reppenhagen.....22,000
DIVISION LINE, acres 2 and 3, map of Morrisania; lot begins at point 122.8 ft n w of 3d Av, 27.10x123.8; The Bowery Bank of New-York to Elizabeth Twitchin.....4,000
PUBLIC DRIVE, w s, 35 ft n of 159th St, 245.11 ft to s s of 160th St, x0.2; William A. Wheelock to Charles J. Rodd and another.....1
28TH ST, 13 and 15 West; Frank H. Dodd and wife to Robert Hoe.....1
89TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; William T. Campbell to Isidore Blank.....21,500
77TH ST, 348 East; Jane Jones to John Eisele.....14,000
130TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Reginald H. Ward and wife to Leonard Hyams.....16,500
PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 122d St, 25.4x98x25x61.9; Ellen H. Barnett to Hannah M. Sammons.....1
117TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Franklin G. Palmer and wife to New-York Condensed Milk Company.....7,000
DELANCEY ST, 91; Paulena Frenkel to Daisy J. Bixby.....1
BROOME ST, 550; John E. Ward, referee, to Sigmund Cohn.....29,000
FULTON ST, 213; Angelina B. Kissam, and others, to Trinity Church Association.....48,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to George Lynn....10
WEST END AV, n e corner of 100th St, 25x65; Charles G. Judson and wife to Miriam G. Todd.....35,000
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, 150 ft to Cooper St x100; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Charles Amman and another.....15,000
OPDYKE AV, n s, 700 ft e of Katonah Av, 100x149.3x100x149.1; Robert H. Isbell to Agnes G. Isbel....8,500
INTERIOR LOT, 131.6 ft n of 187th St, 195 ft e of Delancey Pl, 25x95; Hamlin Babcock and wife to Albert Bogert.....10
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; Philip A. Morris to Caroline Hartwell.....1
70TH ST, 249 West; Charles E. Lydecker, referee, to John A. Hutchinson.....21,500
87TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Stephen V. White and wife to Charles A. Dall.....35,000
85TH ST, s s, 325.4 e of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2, No. 146; Joseph Clarg to Esther Maney.....1
78TH ST, s s, 68 ft e of West End Av, 19.8x71.2; Arimutha Merritt to Edward C. Henderson and another.1
MORRIS AV, e corner of 184th St, 111.6x100.1x116.10x100; Kate G. White to Hester Studwell.....6,000
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 718.8 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66.1x150.2; William N. Pening to Katharine Heuser.....1
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, Lot 454, map of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, 25.7x132.7x25x127.2; Eliza Cronin to Annie Gallagher.....1
165TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft e of Boston Road, 16x irregular; Charles Pitchie and wife to Jennie E. Gifford.....4,300
36TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elliot Sandford, referee, to Matthew Raftery.....7,500
10TH AV, w s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 39.6x100x79, to 25th St, x25x39.6x75, and other property; the executors of Patrick J. Ferris and another to Charles W. Ferris, ¼ part.....69,019
31ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Annie M. Sadlier to Frank X. Sadlier.....1
19TH ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25.5x92; Eliza H. Saltus to William Westerfeld.....1
4TH ST, 352 and 354 East; Louis Berg and others, heirs of Josephine Berg, to Henry W. Berg, all title..11,500
WEST BROADWAY, 62 and 64; Silva Livingston to Morgan L. Livingston.....1
36TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Elliot Sandford, referee, to Matthew Raftery.....6,350
COOPER ST, n e corner of Academy St, 200x100; Jessie J. and William H. Hunt to William H. Hunt.....10
WADSWORTH AV, 237; same to same.....10
160TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of 12th Av, 31x99.10; Charles J. Roda and Edwin E. Stillman and wife to William A. Wheelock.....1

Recorded Leases.

AGNE, George, to Denis Mullins; store, &c., 1,421 2d Av, 5 2-12 years.....$1,600-1,400
BUNTING, Eveline M., to the Henry Reubel Company; store, &c., 269 Canal St, 3 7-12 years.....600-1,993
HUNIN, Benjamin F. and John, to David L. Collins; 390 West St, 5 years.....1,100-1,200
KAY, Emma, to Henry Loliden; 689 9th Av, 3 years.....1,680
KESSLER, Levi L., to Yetta Strauss; 243 East 78th St, 1 year.....700
KARSTEN, Peter, to Jacob Gloeckner; n w corner of Willis Av and 142d St, 5 years.....1,860
LINDEMANN, John G., to Mary McCormick; 637 10th Av, 5 years..1,450
LEVY, Margaretha, to Henry Cordes; s e corner of Avenue A and 88th St, store, 3 years.....1,200
ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Zuggio & Petrillo; 245 Mulberry St, 1-12 years.....2,700
WULF, Detleo, to Joseph Schuhriemen; 307 East 83d St, 3 years.....600
RIDDBOCK, William S., to Henry and Arp Lan; 680 6th Av, 8 years.4,500
REASEI, Gustav, to Jacob Lohder; store, &c., 891 Columbus Av, 5 years.....1,200
BENSON, Emily, to Morris Schrier and others; part of 2,334 3d Av, 5 years.....350
HARTLEY, Ellen F., and Edward F., to Shrier, Vogel & Lemlein; 2,336 3d Av, 9 years.....3,600-4,000
LODER, Herman, to Matilda J. Lowe; 239 East 127th St, 5 years.1,500-1,600
O'NEILL, Henry, to Fred Coffin; 113 West 125th St, 3 years.....1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AMMAN, Charles, and another to Edward Kilpatrick; n s of King's Bridge Road, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, 1 year.....$3,500
ALTHEIMER, Samuel, and wife to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children; 202 East 104th St, 5 years.....6,500
BARRON, John C., and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; 41 and 43 Stone St and 25 and 27 South William St, 3 years (two mortgages).....63,000
BAIRD, Annie, to J. W. Murray and another, trustees; n e corner of Gerard Av and Arcularius Place, 3 years.....2,000
BOGERT, Albert, to U. P. Welling; plot 131.6 ft n of 187th St and 195 ft e of Delancey Place, 3 years.....800
COHN, Sigmund, to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 550 Broome St, installments.....24,000
DOLL, Charles A., and wife to D. F. Appleton and others, executors; s s of 87th St, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.....25,000
DURKIN, Catharine A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 West 46th St, 3 years.....4,000
EISELE, John, to Jane Jones; 348 East 77th St, 5 years.....10,000
FERRIS, Charles W., and wife to John Auer and others, trustees; w s of 10th Av, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 3 years.....17,500
SAME to same; n s of 25th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.....7,500
FRANKE, William B., and wife to German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 129th St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.....70,000
GROSS, August, and wife to Bernard Meyer; 991 1st Av, 5 years.....9,000
GRAHAM, Elizabeth J., to E. M. Scudder; s s of 127th St, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.....2,500
GARDNER, George H., to George Rosenberg; n e corner of Boston Av and Teasdale Place, 3 years....35,000
GIFFORD, Jennie E., to Charles Pitchie and another; n s of 165th St, 129.5 ft e of Boston Road, (two mortgages,) 2 years and installments.....3,250
HALPIN, William, and others to Edward Robinson; s e corner of 10th Av and 19th St, collateral mortgage.....---
HUTCHINSON, John A., to Elizabeth E. Wenzel, executrix, and another; n s of 70th St, 505.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....18,000
HYAMS, Leonard, to Joseph Sevan; s s of 130th St, 315 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years.....13,000
HAYNES, David O., and wife to John H. Hauschild; 18 West 94th St, 3 years.....8,500
HARTWEEL, Caroline, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 71st St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.....45,000
HEUSER, Katharine, to Stancliff B. Downes; old s e s of Prospect Av, 740 ft n e of Tremont Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....5,000
ISBELL, Robert H., to May E. Burt; n s of Opdyke Av, 700 ft e of Katonah Av, 1 year.....800
JONES, Helena, and another to Isaac Oppenheimer; 27 Pitt St, 1 year....3,000
KELLY, David, and others to Marks Marquis; n s of 111th St, 310 ft e of 3d Av, demand.....100
KELSO, Sears R., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 134th St, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year....12,000
LEPPERT, Otto, to Sophie Schmidt; n s of Oakland Place, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 6 years.....3,700
LYON, Anna E., to Lena Schmidt, n s of 72d St, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, and other property, installments.....1,850
LYNN, George, and wife to F. M. Milliken; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, demand....50,000
LIVINGSTON, Francis S., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; 229 to 233 West 129th St, 5 yrs.....40,000
MAIER, Clara, to Samuel Scholle; e s of Avenue C, 48 ft s of 5th St, 5 yrs.....7,000
SAME to same; s s of 79th St, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 5 yrs.....5,500
OAKLEY, Helen L., to The American Church Missionary Society, 10 West 10th St, installments.....6,893
O'BRIEN, Nora, to Edward J. King, Jr.; s s of 74th St, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 5 yrs.....7,500
PABST, Mary, to August Borges and another; s s of 54th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 4 yrs.....2,000
ROHRS, John H., and wife to The Franklin Savings Bank, n s of 43d St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 yr....10,000
RONAN, Patrick, to George C. MacLaughlin; n s of 138th St, 320.11 ft e of Avenue A, demand.....1,000
RIKER, Richard, and wife to Mary Fraser; e s of 1st Av, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, 3 yrs.....9,000
RAFTERY, Matthew, and wife to E. W. Burke; 544 West 36th St, 3 yrs..8,000
RORIG, William F., and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 18th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, demand.....5,000
ROBBINS, George W., and another to Cornelius Van Wagenen, n e corner of Marion Av and Travers St, and other property, 3 yrs.....1,000
REISS, Frederick W., and wife to A. H. Joline; n s of Popham St, 350 ft w of Monroe Av, 3 yrs.....2,000
RUTHERFORD, William F., and wife to Joseph Hassell; e s of Forest Av, 66.8 ft s of 157th St, 3 years.....1,500
STANDER, Margaretha, to District No. 1 of the I. O. B. B.; n w corner of Park Av and 117th St, 5 years..17,000
SAME to Joseph J. Kettel; n w corner of 4th Av and 117th St, 1 year, 7,500
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.....1,700
SCHRUGG, Francis J., and wife to Louise Ottmann; n s of 126th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..15,000
SAME to same; n s of 126th St, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years...15,000
STUDWELL, Hester, to F. W. Devoe, as executor; e s of Morris Av, 110.9 ft n of 184th St, 3 years.....1,000
TWITCHIE, Elizabeth, to the Bowery Bank; plot in 23d Ward, between Acres 2 and 3, map of Morrisania, 122.3 ft n w of 3d Av, 3 years.....3,000
ZUZIO, Pelligrino, and another to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 243 Mulberry St, lease.....450

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., to Philip Kissam, trustee.....$1
BOWEN, Augusta F., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....1
DUCKWORTH, William H., to Horace Anderson.....1
FRITZ, William H., to Morris Denbowsky.....1
HASSEY, August C., to F. J. Schnugg.....4,500
HYAMS, Elise, executrix, to Joseph Swan.....3,055
HYATT, Mary A., to F. R. Coudert and another, trustees.....10,000
KILPATRICK, Edward, to H. N. Lurgan.....5,500
MORRISON, David M., executor, to D. M. Morrison.....2,500
MACLAUGHLIN, George C., to Edward Brennen and wife.....800
MIDDLEBROOK, F. J., to J. G. Buckley.....6,000
SAME to James Higgins, executor ..7,000
SUSTMANN, John S., to Lina Stuppall and another.....320
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Sarah Katzenstein....12,000

Lis Pendens.

108TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; David B. Davidson against John A. Davidson, (partition.)
140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft front; Harriett B. Hoffman against John H. Bronson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30 ft front; Edward Moran against Ellen Garnhart and others, (partition.)
136TH ST, s s, 216.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against Gardner Landon, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FORD, Corlin, to E. M. Scudder against P. Halstead Scudder, (partition.)
MADISON AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 68th St, 17 ft front; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Esther S. Snyder, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

118TH ST, 135 and 137 East; Patrick J. Ryan against Henry C. Tuke, owner and contractor.....$344
118TH ST and Morningside Av, s e corner; J. P. Duffy & Co. against William H. Luth, owner and contractor.....190
74TH ST, 25 East; Henry Volkening and others against Newman Erb, owner; Edgewood Company, contractors.....1,308

DIAMOND CUTTING ON A LARGE SCALE

Judels & Wouter May Not Be Able to Get Enough Lapidaries.

Two former Antwerp firms of lapidaries have consolidated, and established a large diamond-cutting place at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, Brooklyn. The new firm's name is Judels & Wouter.

Mr. Judels was a member of Jacques, Kryn & Co., and Mr. Wouter was of Wouter Brothers, Antwerp. They have come to this country because $14,000,000 of diamonds are sold in the United States annually to $6,000,000 in all the rest of the world.

The new establishment is 100 feet square, but the members of the firm say they want to extend it so that it will accommodate 300 employes. But thus far the firm has had difficulty in getting lapidaries. There are only a few in this country, and the contract labor prohibits the employment of foreigners. Antwerp and other large European cities have skilled lapidaries, and the firm expected that many of them would come to Brooklyn, because, while they received only 80 cents a carat in Europe, the firm offered them $1.80 a carat here.

If the firm is obliged to pay heavy penalties for importing these skilled men it will be seriously embarrassed. At the same time the firm claims that no contract or agreement has been entered into with the men.

The members of the new firm say that if the men are permitted to land here, and work without interference, European cutters will bring capital to the amount of $200,000,000 in five years.

The establishment is already fitted up with all the machinery necessary for an immense business. The firm has a large stock of diamonds in a vault in this city, and it is building a large vault for diamonds under the factory. It will start its machines on Monday next.

The White Star steamship Majestic is expected to bring 150 diamond cutters who were engaged in Antwerp, Berlin, and Amsterdam to come to this country.

An extra force of Customs Inspectors was yesterday detailed to meet the Majestic and prevent the men from landing until their cases have been fully investigated.

Proofs of Progress in Egypt.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Among many other proofs of educational and intellectual progress in Egypt under the present régime may be mentioned the fact that a committee of learned Mohammedans, under the Presidency of Shaikh Hassouni Al-Nowawi, has been formed at Cairo, the object being to disestablish old abuses and customs "which are not in accord with holy Mohammedan writ." At the last meeting of this committee it was resolved among other things: First, to prohibit the use of drums, tambourines, and other like instruments in cemeteries and mosques during the Ithkars—a traditional Mohammedan feast of commemoration; second, the prohibition of such Ithkars that are not in accordance with Islamic law and accepted tradition; third, the punishment of men who claim to be wakes (inspired priests) and who appear in the streets in unseemly apparel; fourth, to prohibit Mohammedan women from dancing, (which certainly is against the rules laid down by the Prophet;) fifth, to prohibit men in the streets from devouring burning charcoal, glass, &c., and inflicting wounds upon their bodies by daggers and the like; sixth, to prohibit beggars in the streets from reciting verses from the Koran; seventh, to prohibit men from openly declaring or showing that they are non-fasters during Ramadan.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction, at the

NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

ON

TUESDAY, March 26, 1895,

31 PARCELS

of valuable improved real estate in New-York City.

NOS. 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, & 1936 THIRD AV., 5-story brownstone stores and apartments.

NOS. 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, & 1703 LEXINGTON AV., 4-story brownstone apartments.

NOS. 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 EAST 106TH ST., 4-story brownstone apartments.

NOS. 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, & 166 EAST 107TH ST., 4-story brownstone apartments.

The above 27 parcels will be sold separately under the direction of Edmond Kelly, Esq., Referee. Geo. F. Demarest, Plaintiffs' Atty, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

NOS. 680, 682, 684, & 686 EIGHTH AV., & NOS. 259, 261, 263, & 265 WEST 43D ST. This fine plot on N. E. corner of 8th Av. and 43d St., 75.3 ft. front on 8th Av., and 100 ft. on 43d St., with brick and frame stores and apartments.

NOS. 511, 513, 515, & 517 EAST 115TH ST., & NO. 514 EAST 116TH ST., 150 ft. front on 115th St., and 6.6 ft. on 116th St., with several frame tenements and other improvements.

The last 2 parcels will be sold under the direction of Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Plaintiffs' Attys., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

NO. 10 WEST 135TH ST., 4-story brownstone apartment.

NO. 117 WEST 133D ST., 3-story brownstone residence.

The last 2 parcels will be sold under the direction of Thomas P. Wickes, Esq., Referee. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Plaintiffs' Attys., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

All the above properties have recently been put in thorough repair.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK WILL LOAN 60 PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE, OR 5 PER CENT. TO RESPONSIBLE PURCHASERS.

Diagrams and further particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, or the Plaintiffs' Attys.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

111 BROADWAY.

LIQUIDATION SALE

OF CHOICE

Improved and Unimproved Property.

4 lots at 53d St., west of 8th Av.
69 and 71 Varick St.
4 lots at 152d St. and 8th Av.
1,562 Madison Av., (105th St.)
168 and 170 8th Av., (19th St.)
9 lots at 135th, 138th, Railroad Av., and Mott Haven Canal.
145th St. and Concord Av.
162, 164, and 166 Leonard St.
349 West 30th St.
253 East 60th St.
67 East 80th St.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Thursday, April 4, at 12 o'Clock Noon

AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 111 BROADWAY.

For Maps, Terms, &c., apply to **AUCTIONEER,** or to EDWIN L. KALISH and J. CULBERT PALMER, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New-York City.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, March 21, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

By order of Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., sole surviving executor of the late JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, dec'd,

THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE

25 Park Av.,

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Four-story and basement brownstone; size, 24.8x 50x80.

Map and particulars of HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt St. (4,682.)

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, AUCTIONEER.
Supreme Court Partition Sale.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction
FRIDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,
111 CHRYSTIE ST.,
BETWEEN GRAND AND BROOME STS., three-story and basement brick and frame Dwelling on front, 25x41, and three-story brick Building in rear, 25x20; lot 25x100.
109TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 175 feet east of Boulevard, two vacant Lots, each 25x100.11.
AUSTEN G. FOX, Esq., Referee, 45 Wall St.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Plff's Attys., 122 Bowery.
Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF HEIRS,
the 3-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot
NO. 1,849 MADISON AV.,
OPPOSITE MOUNT MORRIS PARK.
Also,
the 3-story high-stoop brownstone house and lot
NO. 74 EAST 111TH ST.,
near Madison Av.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

NEXT COURSE IN THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Secretary Herbert to Decide upon the Problem to be Solved.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 20.—The Secretary of the Navy will, after all, decide upon the details of the War College problem to be solved by next Summer's class. At the college, draughtsmen are preparing tracings of various portions of the coast adjacent to our chief seaport towns, which will be submitted to Secretary Herbert, so that he may select an imaginary seat of war.

Should the old problem of last year, in the main, not be chosen, it is probable that either Boston, New-York, or Hampton Roads will be selected as a centre of fighting ground.

Plans for reorganization of the college are in the minds of its friends, for it is desired that it shall come to be regarded as essentially a part of the Navy Department. The special features involved in the reorganization plan are a permanent faculty, and successive terms or courses. The faculty is to prepare work and to instruct.

The purpose of successive terms is to graduate two classes, at least, a year, for, with only a Summer course, as now, only one class a year can be graduated.

A part of the class work in the coming course will be a discussion of the present China-Japan war. Charts of the localities where the chief battles have been fought are now being made. The charts are to be the largest yet used at the college.

Familiar with the Constitution.

From The Boston Transcript.

C. W. Ernst put some questions to a large audience in Parker Memorial Friday evening. He asked those in the audience who had read the city charter of Boston, to hold up their hands, and two persons responded. Mr. Ernst said this was a high percentage for the average audience, and he then asked how many persons had read the constitution of Massachusetts, and a number of hands went up, and when he asked how many had read the Constitution of the United States fully half the audience raised their hands. He expressed himself as very much delighted with such a large number, which was much in excess of the average. He said that there were six to eight bills before the Legislature to annul the city charter, and he would venture to say that the authors of most of them had not read the charter.

To Let for Business Purposes.

AT LOW RATES,

LARGE AND SMALL LOFTS TO RENT in the

PERFECTLY-EQUIPPED

MANUFACTURING BUILDING,

1,941 to 1,955 Park Av.

OCCUPYING THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON PARK AV. Easily accessible; good light everywhere; steam heat, elevators, electric lights, automatic sprinkler system. Apply to FANK ROOSEVELT, 1,945 Park Av.

POTTER BUILDING.

Offices to let at half price. Large offices from $250 to $375. Apply to H. S. SWORDS, Room 74.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
22d Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c. Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—Macmillan & Co.'s former store; three large rooms; 112 4th Av., near 12th St.; large store; first loft and basement; each 25x100; with or without shelving; separate or together; rent, $4,200, or divided to suit. Inquire of CHARLES H. MOSES, 155 Broadway, or on the premises.

5TH AV. CORNER STORE

and basement to let; extra large show windows; finest site for business on the avenue; rent moderate. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.

$3,000,000 to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

5TH AV. AND 50TH ST.—Superb full-size dwelling reduced to $85,000 to effect immediate sale; easy terms. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house,

2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. V. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A house of 11 rooms, in the most fashionable part of Elizabeth, West Jersey St., and the best location in that street; built for my own occupancy; filled with bricks; contains all modern improvements, including butler's pantry, laundry, and new plumbing; five minutes from station; street railroad passes door; 56 trains daily each way; lot 50 by 276. Apply to ABRAHAM MILLS, 17 William St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—In 23d and 24th Wards, store property, small houses for one and two families, and flats; good lots for builders.
BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

AVENUE STORE AND FLAT PROPERTY wanted; also good lots, in 12th and 19th Wards.
BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

Long Island Property.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Houses, farms, and villa property to let and for sale. D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LEASE—Unfurnished or furnished; elegant four-story stone-front dwelling; 158 West 76th St.; 21 feet; 16 rooms; butler's pantry extension; back stairs; $2,800 or $2,200. Apply on premises.

TO LET—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 367 Lexington Av.; rent, $1,400. W. P. O'CONNOR, 30 Pine St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

MAGNIFICENT, HANDSOMELY-F

Referees' Notices.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against FRED C. BLISS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, March 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows: All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and known as and by the street number 552 West 55th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue, and which point is at or opposite to the centre of a certain party wall; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 5th, 1895.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SANDERS, WAGNER & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 William Street, New-York City.
mh7-2aw3wTh&M&mh28

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND EAST One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known on a map entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Philip Milledoler, drawn from a survey of J. F. Bridges, New-York, November, 1850, by Richard Amerman, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 14, (fourteen,) 15, (fifteen,) 16, (sixteen,) 17, (seventeen,) 22, (twenty-two,) 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches, to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street, and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as Numbers 610, 612, 614, 616 Eighth Avenue and 767, 768, 769 on the map of the Hermitage property, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds, one made by Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John F. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1835, and recorded in the said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street fifty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known on a map entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Philip Milledoler, drawn from a survey of J. F. Bridges, New-York, November, 1850, by Richard Amerman, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 14, (fourteen,) 15, (fifteen,) 16, (sixteen,) 17, (seventeen,) 22, (twenty-two,) 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue, distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue, distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 6.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty-three feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. BARTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street distant one hundred and eighty-three feet four inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sixteen feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant forty-six feet eleven inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 7.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 8.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 9.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 10.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-three feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 11.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 12.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue, distant seventy-two feet nine inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 13.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 14.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lexington Avenue distant seventy-three feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 16.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant two hundred and twenty-four feet three inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 17.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street distant one hundred and ninety-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street; running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street; and thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street, twenty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

ED

OPPOSED IN WEST ORANGE

Few in the Township Committee See Any Good in Consolidation.

THE NEWARK PLAN LITTLE FAVORED

No Change of Any Kind Seems to be the Prevailing Sentiment—Opinions of Other Orange Aldermen.

ORANGE, N. J., March 20.—In West Orange a majority of the present members of the Township Committee seem to be decidedly opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges into one large city. Committeeman Christopher Musler, however, told the correspondent of The New-York Times today that he favored the project.

"I have not thought about the matter very much," he said, "but it seems to me that it would be a good idea. In fact, I believe that if all the Oranges do not unite we will all be grabbed up by Newark.

"If we were consolidated we could oppose Newark with effect, and we certainly do not want to go to Newark. I am inclined to think that a union of the Oranges would prevent such annexation to Newark.

"West Orange is very well managed now, but there is room for improvement, and, with one large city from the Newark line to the mountain top, I believe we could —I believe we would—have many more advantages.

"Beyond the mountain top the territory is mostly a farming district, and that could be set off as a town by itself. We could then have better fire protection, too. And then there is the question of sewerage, which West Orange will soon have to consider. Were we consolidated connection with the Orange system could be made without great expense.

"Of course, Orange has a big debt, but West Orange must have improvements if she is to grow, and she will have to pay for them, too. I think that the expense of administration under consolidation would be much less than under present conditions."

"I am wholly against the project," said Simeon H. Rollinson, the young Chairman of the West Orange Township Committee. "I believe that we are well enough off as we are, and can govern ourselves satisfactorily without the help of our neighbors.

"West Orange is a well-conducted municipality and has all the conveniences she needs for the present. We have a supply of water, electric lights, a Police Department, and a Fire Department, and if we want more improvements we can have them, for our bonded indebtedness is now very small.

"Our Government is not expensive. The people are satisfied and I am sure a great majority do not want any change.

"No advantage could be derived from a union with Orange, and, in my opinion, it would not be preferable to a union with Newark, of which I think there is no danger, for the present at least."

Committeeman John C. Harrison said he had not looked into the subject of consolidation very deeply.

"My opinion is just this," he continued. "West Orange's condition would not be improved much by consolidation, and I would rather see a union with Newark, which, I think, will come some time. I would not like to see any change just now, except the setting off into a seperate township of all the land in West Orange west of the brow of the mountain.

"The Township Committee has had a great deal of trouble with the people of that section concerning matters for which they are taxed. We cannot afford to give that large tract the police protection that is demanded, and we do not attempt to give them fire protection, for we cannot get the water to the top of the mountain. We would be better off without that section of the town, and I should rather see a union with Orange than a perpetuation of the township on the lines as now drawn."

Township Committeeman Carl Fenzlaff said: "I am opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges. We do not want any change. West Orange affairs are running along very smoothly at the present time, without any disturbance or undue agitation and to the satisfaction of the people. Consolidation with Orange would not benefit us. If it was brought about, the people on the mountain would not be included.

"I suppose in the end West Orange will be a part of Newark, which will extend from the Passaic River to the mountain, but for the present West Orange is content to remain as she is, without foreign interference in her affairs, and free from the schemes of the politicians."

Horace Arne, one of the School Trustees of West Orange, in speaking on the subject, said: "I am opposed to the project, for I do not see what benefit a consolidation of the Oranges would bring to West Orange. There is only one aspect from which I could look at the subject and say consolidate, and that is, in face of threatened annexation to Newark, for I believe that, if the Oranges were consolidated, they could oppose Newark with more force and efficacy. I do not want to see a union with Newark. I read The New-York Times regularly, and I think the articles published in it bearing on the subject are very interesting, and the opinions given well presented."

The interviews with Orange Aldermen on the subject were read in The New-York Times to-day with great interest by the people here, as their views on the matter had not been made known before. Alderman John T. Flynn of the First Ward, one of the four members of the Common Council whose opinions were not published, was seen to-day.

"I am an advocate of consolidation with Newark," he said, "and do not believe a consolidation of the Oranges would be of any benefit to this city. Newark is the city of the future. Let us have one large city from Newark Bay to the mountains, eventually including Millburn, Short Hills, and Summit. Orange would then be one of the business centres of the greater city. It would be made such by the electric lines which are being constantly built and equipped in all directions. The working people would come out here and settle, and we should have more factories and industrial activity. Orange has outgrown her purely residential character, and the masses of the people, the working class, I am sure would vote to be joined to Newark.

"The very wealthy and aristocratic class naturally oppose such a movement, and they refuse to sell their property to any one who proposes to build a manufactory.

"I believe we should get one of those handsome county parks in this vicinity if we became a part of Newark. If we do not join with her, she will locate the parks near Belleville, which is nearer to the city, for she has the controlling hand in the matter, because of her large population. I believe the tax rate would decrease considerably if we joined with Newark."

Alderman Irving M. Geaung of the Third Ward said he had not thought much about consolidation, but should judge that it would be of benefit to all the Oranges, taken collectively. He believed Orange was financially in better condition than East Orange, whose debts he supposed would have to be saddled upon the city. If the matter of the outstanding debts of each place could be arranged satisfactorily, however, he believed consolidation would prove of advantage, and that public improvements, public buildings, &c., could be secured more easily and at a much less expense. He said, also, that he believed it would act as an effectual barrier to the ambition of Newark.

MUCH BETTER THAN BROOKLYN'S

Mayor Schieren Speaks in Commendation of Philadelphia's Management of Trolley Systems—Superior Discipline.

While Mayor Schieren was in Philadelphia last week he paid considerable attention to the trolley system there, and yesterday he made public this statement:

"Philadelphia has been more fortunate in granting valuable franchises to railroads than Brooklyn. When the privilege was granted to the railroad companies to introduce the trolley system Mayor Stuart insisted upon the condition that the companies should place the feed wires under the surface and only expose the trolley wire and repave the entire street; so that to-day the railroad companies of Philadelphia have repaved with asphaltum about 180 miles of streets at their own expense.

"This is of great benefit to the city and proves how valuable such a franchise is. Philadelphia also charges a license fee of $50 a car. Brooklyn should have received a fair compensation for the valuable franchises granted to her railroad companies.

"From personal observation I judge that the discipline of the Philadelphia companies is better than ours. Their rules and regulations do not permit passengers on the front platform of any of the cars; they stop cars at the near side of every block; they do not stop within the block, no matter how long; the cars are more comfortable and cleaner than ours, and they limit the speed within the city limits from seven to eight miles an hour, and on the outskirts to nine miles an hour. On the whole, their service is superior to ours; the men are under better discipline, and I am informed receive better wages.

"The fenders on their cars are inferior and do not amount to anything. In that respect the Baltimore cars are better equipped; at least one line in Baltimore has what I considered the simplest and most practical fender, and one which has proved a perfect success.

"There have been also many accidents in Philadelphia, which, it is claimed, are largely due to the people being unaccustomed to the change of motive power. The trolley lines there have only been in operation for a year or less."

Speed Inspector Franklin continues to make daily reports of the violation of the ordinance limiting speed to ten miles an hour. Eleven violations were reported yesterday.

WHEAT PRODUCTION INCREASING RAPIDLY

But the Consumption Is More than Keeping Pace in This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Advance figures obtained from the bulletin of the statistician of the Agricultural Department for March seem to indicate that the argument so frequently made that the price of wheat is constantly falling in the face of the fact that there has been no increase in the amount of wheat raised, is erroneous.

These figures, which have been obtained from the most reliable sources, show a steady increase in the wheat supply of the world during the past four years. The annual yield has been as follows: 1891, 2,370,000,000 bushels; 1892; 2,414,000,000 bushels; 1893, 2,427,000,000 bushels; 1894, 2,590,000,000 bushels.

Notwithstanding the increase between the years 1893 and 1894, the United States finds itself with a shorter supply on hand March 1, 1895, than ever before. This is explained to be due to the fact that wheat has entered so largely into the food supply of animals, owing to the shortage of other crops. By virtue of this consumption of wheat, hitherto unknown in this country to any appreciable extent, there is a smaller surplus to carry over than ever before.

SENOR BARRIOS SAILS FOR BLUEFIELDS

Reticent About His Mission to England and the Troubles in Nicaragua.

Señor Barrios of Nicaragua, who recently returned from London, where he had been sent by his Government as special envoy to arrange, if possible, the Mosquito trouble, was a passenger on the Pacific mail steamer City of Para, which sailed at noon yesterday for Bluefields.

He was very reticent yesterday concerning the troubles in Nicaragua and the mission to England. He had just returned from Washington, where he had been reported as having been in conference with Secretary Gresham. He said that he had called upon Secretary Gresham as a mere matter of courtesy, as the Secretary was sick. No discussion of a political character took place, nor was any necessary, he said.

His mission to England had been highly successful, and he had not heard officially that there was any trouble in Nicaragua or Venezuela. He added that he had no advices from his Government regarding any political business.

After a short stay at Bluefields Señor Barrios will return to England to resume his duties as Minister from Nicaragua to Great Britain.

MRS. JOHNSON WAS RECKLESS WITH MONEY

For That Reason the Court Will Appoint a Conservator.

NORWICH, Conn., March 20.—Judge Carter announced this noon that he would appoint a conservator over Mrs. Mary T. Johnson. The petition for a conservator was offered by her son, Andrew T. Johnson.

Judge Carter finds that Mrs. Johnson intrusted $10,000 to a coachman without security, and also $80,000 to her physician without a receipt; that she was in the habit of carrying thousands of dollars about her person, had squandered $45,000 in three years, and could not account for it; that she acted contrary to good business management, and had a weak, infirm mind.

Gov. Waller and ex-Congressman Brandagee, the woman's counsel, gave notice of an appeal to the Superior Court, and filed bonds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kansas. Detail: Capt. Colon Augur, Second Cavalry; Lieut. Moses G. Bealinski, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. William G. Fitzgerald, Seventh Cavalry.

—Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, assistant surgeon, has been assigned station at Angel Island, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, has ben appointed Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri.

—Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Twentieth Infantry, has been appointed Department Recruiting Officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry, relieved.

—Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, Tenth Infantry, has been appointed Department Recruiting Officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, vice John M. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

—Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal., in connection with powder tests at that place.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton has been ordered to the Mohican.

—Chief Engineer A. C. Engard has been detached from the Mohican, and will take three months' leave.

AMERICANS IN JAMAICA

Well-Known New-Yorkers Enjoy the Climate of Kingston.

MR. GILBERT'S BIG FERN COLLECTION

Very Little News of the Insurrection in Cuba Allowed to Reach the British Colony of Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 13.—Jamaica orange growers are making hay while the sun shines, or rather, while the frost falls. The ruin that has befallen the Florida growers has given to the Jamaicans opportunity they are not likely to get very often.

Between Feb. 19 and March 12 over 22,000 barrels, averaging perhaps 300 oranges per barrel, and over 4,600 boxes, averaging 100 or more to the box, were shipped from this port to the United States. Prices have gone up about 75 cents a barrel. Ready sales in New-York have been reported, but a cablegram received March 8 said that the market there was overstocked.

Mr. James Sibley Watson of Rochester, N. Y., arrived here on his yacht Algonquin, from Santiago, Cuba, this morning with his family. Mr. Watson was a passenger on the Cienfuegos of the Ward Line, which went ashore off Harbor Island last month, as she was trying to make Nassau. He had sent the Algonquin down to meet him at Nassau and has since been traveling on his own yacht. He will not, however, return to New-York by her, but will take one of the regular steamships.

Mr. Watson says that the disposition of the Spanish in Cuba toward Americans is not friendly at present. Two Americans are under arrest in the prison at Santiago, and thus far the American Consul there has been unable to get them out. It is not alleged that they are in any way connected with the revolutionists. Although Cuba and Jamaica are only ninety miles apart, more is undoubtedly known in New-York about the Cuban uprising than here. Such news as has come to Kingston indicates that the trouble is much more serious than the Government would have the outside world believe. Cubans in Jamaica are contributing money liberally to help the insurrectionists.

The wars and rumors of wars in these regions are of a good deal of interest to Kingston, for they may interfere with the visit here of Admiral Meade's squadron. A war ship is a windfall to the Kingston merchants, and an American war ship is almost as rich a prize as the old buccaneers used to bring in here. Three of Uncle Sam's ships were here awhile ago, two for about eight weeks and one for a few days. It is said that the three spent nearly $150,000 in one way or another in Kingston. Americans are credited with being a good deal more liberal than the subjects of the Queen, and the thrifty merchant knows no country in his business dealings.

Gen. William Cogswell, Representative from the Salem, (Mass.,) District, who has been at Spanish Town for two months, left Kingston with Mrs. Cogswell yesterday on the Beta for Havana. After a stay of a few days there, providing the Government of that disturbed isle does not shorten or lengthen his visit, Gen. Cogswell will journey to Tampa, Fla., and thence to Washington, arriving at the capital about April 1. His health, which was anything but good when he arrived in Jamaica, is very much improved.

Mr. A. M. Patterson of Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., a well-known Winter resident of Washington, was in Kingston over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been at Constant Springs, a suburb of Kingston, for several weeks. Yesterday they went up to Montego Bay. They will not be back in the United States much before the middle of May.

Recent names registered at the United States Consulate here include: A. W. Dennett of New-York, Herbert A. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks of New-York, Denman Blanchard of Lynn, Mass.; Mary A. Blanchard of Melrose, Mass.; W. P. Rice and family of Somerville, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Capen of Minneapolis, Minn.

A. E. Frost and W. G. Frost of Lewiston, Me., who have been on the island since Christmas eve, will leave this week for New-Orleans, via Mexican ports.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Holt of Billerica, Mass., who have been in Jamaica since Christmas, are at Spanish Town, where they will remain for a fortnight longer. They expect to sail for home from Port Antonio the first week in April.

The steamship Orinoco, which left New-York Feb. 13 with a party of eighty-three tourists bound for the Windward Islands, arrived here yesterday, having been as far south as Trinidad. She sailed for the North to-day, and may touch at Nassau.

The schoolship Saratoga of Philadelphia, Commander E. T. Strong, arrived here this morning.

Mr. B. D. Gilbert of Utica, N. Y., Secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, who came down on the Alene of the Atlas Line on its last trip in January, was in Kingston yesterday on his way to Bath. He has been at Mandeville, where his family is still staying. Mr. Gilbert is an enthusiastic collector of ferns, and is said to possess the finest collection in the United States west of Columbia College. There are over 500 species of ferns in Jamaica, and of these Mr. Gilbert has 140 in his herbarium. He hopes to add 100 more species to his collection. Mr. Gilbert has in his employ as a collector a curiosity in the shape of a Jamaica negro who knows all about ferns, and can rattle off Latin names without turning a hair. His unusual accomplishment is due to the fact that he has done a good deal of work for the Government Director of Public Gardens, who recommended him to Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Mills of New-York City are at Mandeville.

DISPOSITION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Subject Discussed Before a Meeting of Various Charitable Organizations.

Representatives of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society, the Downtown Relief Bureau, the East Side House, the Employment Society, the French Benevolent Society, the German Legal Aid Society, the German Society, the Industrial Christian Alliance, the Italian Benevolent Society, St. Bartholomew's Mission, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Young Men's Christian Association met yesterday at the United Charities Building at the invitation of Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, and at its close the Secretary, the Rev. John B. Devins, informed a reporter for The New-York Times that he had been instructed not to disclose what had taken place other than that the matter under discussion had been the disposition that should be made of dependent children.

Saved the Use of a Rifle, Anyway.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—An electric car in charge of Motorman A. Snyder ran into a carriage last night at Irvington. The horse was killed. The occupant of the carriage, Mrs. Fountain, received only a few slight injuries.

"It was all my fault," she said, "and it does not matter, anyway, as I was going to shoot the horse."

PLANNING FOR THE CITY CENSUS

The Reason Police Commissioners Were Summoned to Mayor Strong's Office Yesterday—To be Begun Soon.

Something of a sensation was created at the City Hall late yesterday afternoon by the arrival of the four Police Commissioners, Messrs. Andrews, Kerwin, Murray, and Martin. They were at once shown into the Mayor's inner office, and there were at once rumors of resignations and removal. But it was simply a consultation on the new city census which is to be taken by the police.

The Mayor had a talk with Corporation Counsel Scott and President Wilson of the Health Department on the subject earlier in the afternoon, and then sent for Superintendent Byrnes and the Police Commissioners. The Superintendent, however, could not come to the Mayor's office, being too busy in his department.

The Rev. J. M. King, who is interested actively in school matters, and President Wilson of the Health Board, joined the Mayor and the Police Commissioners in the inner office.

It was decided to begin the taking of the census about March 25. The Rev. Mr. King pointed out the value and necessity of a census of school children as well as the general census for the use of the Health Department. He spoke of the large number of children of school age who could not find school accommodations.

Mayor Strong agreed with Mr. King that a census of the school children should be taken. Supervisor of The City Record Sleicher was sent for and instructed to prepare the census books with two additional columns for the school census, so both the school and the general census will be taken at the same time. After the conference had adjourned Mayor Strong said to the reporters:

"We simply discussed the details of the census work. A census of all children, male and female, as well as a general census, will be taken, and the work will be begun just as soon as possible. The books will probably be ready so that work can be begun by the 25th of this month. We believe that it can be completed in about two weeks."

SECOND OF THE AUTHORS' READINGS

Stories by Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Rossiter W. Raymond, and Others.

There was no diminution of interest at the second of the course of authors' readings at the Memorial Hall, Young Woman's Christian Association Building, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

The platform was beautifully decorated with palms and Easter lilies by Buckley. The reading was preceded by musical selections, rendered on the organ by Mrs. W. J. Whitaker, and Mrs. Truman J. Backus made, as usual, a most graceful presiding officer.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott gave the first selection on the programme, a delightful story of Colorado life, which brought in the ubiquitous cowboy in his most attractive mood.

Mrs. Rossiter W. Raymond of the Brooklyn Woman's Club followed with "A True Story of Lies." Mrs. Raymond is the wife of Dr. Raymond, whose volumes of Christmas stories are well known. Olive Thorne Miller, the historian of the birds, read "The Witching Chat." Mrs. Frances Lee Pratt, who writes clever children's and New-England dialect stories over the name of Frances Lee, read the story of "Captain Ben's Choice." Mrs. Edward R. Betts read selections from "Under King Constantine," the beautiful poem by Mrs. Katrina Trask, and Mrs. Henry Earle, better known to the public as Alice Morse Earle, gave "The Puritan Judge's Woolngs."

Mrs. Margaret Sangster, who was expected to read, is ill and was unable to be present, much to the disappointment of the audience.

Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss, who is to read on Wednesday evening next at the last reading in the course, filled the vacancy acceptably.

A reception will be given at the close of the reading on Wednesday to the Brooklyn authoresses. A number of prominent people will be present as guests. R. Huntington Woodman will officiate at the organ. Evening dress is requested.

ARGUED FOR THE RETURN OF STOCK

Hearing in Suit Against the North American Phonograph Company.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—Argument was heard to-day by Vice Chancellor Emery in the action brought by the New-England Phonograph Company against the North American Phonograph Company on an order to show cause why the receiver of the latter concern should not be restrained from disposing of certain stock which the New-England company claimed. F. F. Guild, who made the application, introduced President John B. Gleason of the plaintiff company, who made the argument. He said the New-England company some time ago gave the North American Phonograph Company 6,000 shares of the former's stock on condition that the North American company would perform certain contracts and guarantee the performance of certain other contracts.

The North American Company, being insolvent and its affairs in a receivers hands, is not able to live up to its contracts, the plaintiff contends, and should be compelled to cancel and return the 6,000 shares of stock. It was further alleged that the stock was transferred without any consideration being given.

The Vice Chancellor was unable to decide the questions involved as presented, and he namel April 23 as a day on which he would hear testimony from both sides.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Normannia, from Genoa.

B.—Mrs. Boyd, E. Boekbtnder.—C.—Daniel R. Case, Miss Anna R. Case, Miss Helena S. Case, Rogers Case.—D.—Miss H. D. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dargin, Berlo Pacifico.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Este Fisher.—G.—C. M. Gates.—H.—Dr. and Mrs. A. Heinemann, Ralph Heinemann, Robert Heinemann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hill.—J.—Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Jenkins.—K.—Prof. and Mrs. E. Klebe, Fritz Klebe.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Legett, E. T. Lloyd, Morris J. Ludwig.—M.—O. W. Meysenburg, B. G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. de la Mellaie, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Michaels, Harry Michael, G. L. Madison, George Malemont, Mattes Maniscules.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Naegell.—O.—Mr. and Mrs. Osborn.—P.—Miss S. Z. Preble, Mrs. Parshall, Miss Parshall, Miss Alice N. Parmelee.—R.—Henry Rau, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Raggio, Charles Raggio, Miss Louise Raggio, Paul Raggio.—S.—Adolph A. Strohn, Theodor Sproesser, Mr. and Mrs. Pietro Scoppa, Col. and Mrs. L. P. Siebert, Miss Sophie Siebert, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Simmons, Ignaz Schwarz, Mrs. Ellen E. Smith.—T.—Miss M. A. Tuthill, E. A. Thibaut, Mrs. E. A. Thibaut, Mrs. Caterina Tessitori, Gino Tessitori.—Y.—W. F. Yeslin.

On the Fulda, from Bremen.

D.—Charles Davis.—F.—Ernst Fleck.—J.—Hermann Joerschke.—S.—Fritz Seidel, Hugo Schmitz, Carl Schmidt.—T.—Paul Thimm.—Z.—A. Zwillinger, Bernard Zwillinger.

On the Westerland, from Antwerp.

B.—Frank Boonaerts.—D.—Thomas J. Duff, Mrs. A. Dridon.—J.—A. Jadin.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Price.—R.—Mrs. Charles Reinhardt, S. Leon Rosskau.—S.—Miss Saehn, Nicholas Smith, Mr. Smith, Jr., Miss Smith, Miss Smith.—V.—Frans Van Reeth.

May Change Objectionable Rules.

Collector Kilbreth returned from Washington yesterday, where he had gone to consult the Treasury authorities regarding proposed changes in the rules which prevent until daylight the release of luggage and cargoes in vessels that reach Quarantine after sundown.

The Collector said he found the officers desirous of reforming the present system. They wished to consider suggestions well, however, before acting on them. He felt hopeful that the rules would soon be changed in their most objectionable features and eventually remodeled to please shipping interests.

THE MARSHALL MEMORIAL WINDOW

Unveiled by Miss Alice M. Decker in the Church of the Heavenly Rest—Christ Blessing Little Children.

The Marshall memorial window in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was unveiled yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock before the choir Bible class and those who had contributed.

Miss Alice M. Decker unveiled the window, after which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan offered prayer.

The subject of the window is Christ blessing little children, and the inscription is:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Nathaniel Davis Marshall, Superintendent of the mission Sunday school, this window is placed here by members of the choir Bible class and friends, March 20, 1895."

Nathaniel Davis Marshall died March 20, 1894. He was only twenty-seven years old, but was at the head of J. R. Cilley's hide and wool business.

Mr. Cilley has said that Mr. Marshall would, if he had lived, have been one of the first men of the city.

Political Equality League Dinner.

The Kings County Political Equality League will extend its courtesy to both men and women at the dinner it will give at the Union League Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The speakers are to be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Miss Harriette A. Keyser, Henry Sanger Snow, and others. There will also be vocal and instrumental music.

Hastings Charter Election.

HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON, March 20.—At the charter election here, the following were elected: President—W. W. Tompkins; Trustees—John E. Hogan and Henry A. Shoen; Treasurer—Charles R. Phillips; Collector—Frederick Gorlick.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 12 M for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Bermuda, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Bermuda.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tabasco, Progreso, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Flaxman; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Clement, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Clement.")

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Aurora, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

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Everything strictly first-class. Early application necessary.

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Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M.	Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A. M.	Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Werkendam, Sat., March 23, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Sat., March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu	March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU	April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	May 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 5 P.M.

SEMINOLE	Friday, March 22
IROQUOIS	Monday, March 25
CHEROKEE	Wednesday, March 27

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
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T. G. Egee, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N.R. | F. C. A. P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Buffalo, Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago and Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
5:04 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 415, 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chaut